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SOLES

whether from Dover or Torbay, are admirable subjects for gastronomic ingenuity Sole Mornay, in cheese sauce; Colbert, baked and served with maître-d'hôtel butter; Normande, with oysters, mussels and mushrooms; Hollandaise, Meunière, Bonne Femme — the list is inexhaustible, and irresistible.

# Guinness Guide to Sea Fish



### TURBOT

à la reine is included by Hilaire Belloc in a list of the major pleasures of the table. When the white wine, in which the fish is baked, has been added to a Velouté sauce, the fish briefly re-baked in that, and finally garnished with mushrooms, a man will surely be "contented with his prandial lot."



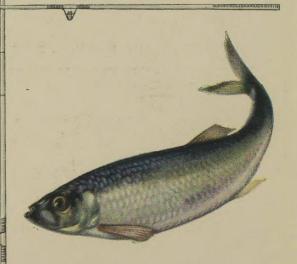
RED MULLET

are among the most delicious of fish. One way of doing them the fullest possible justice is to cook them in tomato pulp, prepared with celery, garlic and parsley, fried in oil and put through a sieve. Justice, undoubtedly, further demands that they be served with Guinness.



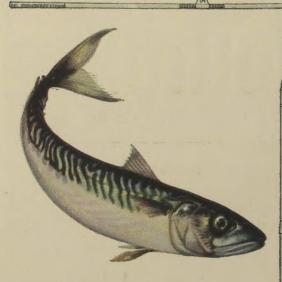
WHITEBAIT

are the young of herrings and sprats. For more than a hundred years after 1765 Members of Parliament dined off them annually at Greenwich. Today, as then, many people call for a Guinness to join the brown bread and butter and lemon that are the usual table-companions of whitebait.



### HERRINGS

are regarded by many epicures as the supreme fish. Edward VII liked them cooked in the Scots way, with oatmeal, but don't let's be dogmatic about that. Herrings, rich in vitamins, share with Guinness the distinction of being both good and good for you.



MACKEREL

quickly lose their flavour, as well as their beautiful shimmering colour, but if eaten within a few hours of leaving the sea there are few more delectable fish. Try them grilled, sprinkled with chopped fennel, and served with a sauce of gooseberry purée.



HADDOCK

is the only possible fish with which to make kedgeree, which many bons vivants, including Christopher Morley, consider the finest dish in the world. Even if you disagree, there is no doubt that for a full-flavoured fish like haddock, Guinness is a natural boon companion.



-AND GUINNESS
IS GOOD FOR YOU

# FAIREY GANNET





More than ever before Seaborne and Airborne elements are interdependent. The Royal Navy is constantly developing new weapons and new techniques to retain superiority. To attack with these new weapons and develop new methods of keeping the sea lanes clear the Fairey Gannet anti-submarine aircraft has been ordered for the Royal Navy. It has also been ordered for the Royal Australian Navy.

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MANY PEOPLE up and down the country will recognise this face with its twinkling eyes, and the battered old hat. Some have known Mark Ferris ever since he joined the company, thirty-seven years ago.

His tremendous energy, and his way of inspiring enthusiasm in others, were noticed. He was soon a ganger, and then a walking ganger in charge of a number of gangs—sometimes as many as 1,000 men—under him.

The toughest jobs are the ones he likes best. His creed is that open air and hard work never hurt anyone. His back is as broad and straight as ever, and his laugh as merry. Because

he has always spoken his mind—both to his men and to the "governor"he has earned respect. He was one of the first employees to become a shareholder in the Company.

He is a happy man, and a proud one. From Cumberland to Cornwall there are jobs that were done better and faster because he had a hand in them. And the team that has men like Mark in it has something to be proud

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IN DEFENCE OF FREEDOM/NUMBER 4 IN A SERIES 3



# Peace...and a cup of tea

After a hard day's work there is nothing that Harry wants more than a good cup of tea and to be left in peace by his own fireside. There are millions and millions of people in England just like Harry. Indeed there are millions all over the world, this side and the other side of the Iron Curtain.

And why after two devastating world wars are we now worried about a third? Why can't we live in peace? Why can't we and our children and our children's children enjoy a full life reaping all the benefits of the new wonders of the world?

We fervently hope that we can and it is possible if that wilful group of men who séem bent on our destruction realise that there is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost in another world war, the next time more terrible than the last.

History does teach us many things and among them is the inviolate rule that appeasement and the lack of strength that breeds appeasement is no way to prevent a war. The only way that we can protect ourselves is to build up our strength to the point where no one will dare to attack us.

It's a costly job, costly in time, money and materials. So costly, in fact, that to do it at all we must forego a lot of the comforts, a lot of the things that we want. Moreover we must protect not only ourselves but other people who are too weak to protect themselves. That's the historic privilege and responsibility of leadership.

Many companies are making great contributions to the strength of the free world. Among those is the Hawker Siddeley Group, Britain's leading industrial commonwealth. More than 60,000 men and women in this great Group are now hard at work turning out jet aircraft and jet engines for the Royal Air Force and the Air Forces of Western Europe, Canada, Australia and other countries pledged

These aircraft and engines are said by those who know to be the finest in the world. Among them are the Hawker Hunter, supersonic single-seater day interceptor - a peerless aircraft; the Gloster Javelin, world's first twin jet Delta allweather fighter, the heavily armed destroyer of atom bombers; the Avro Canada

CF.100, a supersonic all-weather aircraft now rolling off production lines in Toronto; the Armstrong Whitworth NF.11, standard night fighter of the RAF and NATO countries; the Hawker Sea Hawk, jet strike fighter for the Royal Navy; the Avro Shackleton for long range anti-submarine patrol, and the famous Avro Vulcan a truly great triumph of British engineering, the world's first four jet Delta bomber. In engines there are the incomparable Armstrong Siddeley Sapphire now being built both in the United Kingdom and in America; the Avro Canada Orenda and the Armstrong

Siddeley Double Mamba.

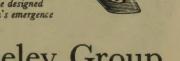
This is indeed an imposing list, a major contribution to the strength of the free world.

All of them are designed with a single purpose—to ensure that we, like Harry, can enjoy that symbolic cup of tea and that bit of peace which all of us so earnestly desire.

AVRO-CANADA CF. 100

AVRO-CANADA CF.100

Ilere is a superb Group product, designed and produced in Canada, Of its kind it has no equal anywhere, Powered by twin Orendas, this heavily-armed, supersonic, all-weather fighter is now moving into squadron service with the Royal Canadian Air Force, Radar equipped for overthe-pole warfare, it carries rocket armament. It will probably be seen for the first time in Europe this September at the Farnborough Show in England. It is the first jet fighter aircraft to be designed and built in Canada and marks the beginning of Canada's emergence as a primary air power.



# Hawker Siddeley Group

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PIONEER...AND WORLD LEADER IN AVIATION

# HE ILLUSTRATED James Lines

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1953.



# QUEEN ELIZABETH II.: A CORONATION YEAR ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY BY JAMES GUNN, A.R.A.

The Coronation Year Royal Academy is due to open to-day, Saturday, May 2, after the Private View on Friday, May 1. On this page we reproduce James Gunn's Royal Academy portrait of our young and beautiful Queen, who celebrated her twenty-seventh birthday on April 21,

and is to be crowned in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, June 2. It was painted by Mr. Gunn, newly-elected A.R.A., for the Headquarters Mess of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Other paintings on view at Burlington House are illustrated on subsequent pages of this issue.

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### By ARTHUR BRYANT.

SOME weeks ago there appeared in our chief national newspaper a long despatch from Egypt. It was obviously written under great difficulties and in an attitude of mind dictated by those difficulties which communicated almost more to the reader than the words used. It read as follows

almost more to the reader than the words used. It read as follows:

\*It is evident from to-day's newspapers that General Neguib has rejected the idea that the United States Government should be associated with the British and Egyptian Governments in the forthcoming negotiations on the Canal Zone issue. . . . Colonel Gamal el-Nasir, who is General Neguib's first lieutenant, is quoted as saying to-day: "We accept neither common defence nor any other proposition. We demand unconditional evacuation. That is the one and only point." . . . General Neguib is assumed to have informed the British and American Ambassadors yesterday that the proposed participation of the United States in the Canal Zone talks was unacceptable to Egypt and to have advised the British Ambassador that Egypt expected Anglo-Egyptian talks to be opened soon. The ball is now in the British and American court. Observers here do not believe that yesterday's check has necessarily made the prospects of obtaining as satisfactory a settlement as can be obtained with Egypt any better or worse.

I have quoted from this article because it seems significant. It expresses,

I have quoted from this article because it seems significant. It expresses, clearly and with great tact and restraint, the frame of mind in which negotiations with Egypt are being conducted on the British side. It says in effect that, since the Egyptians are resolved to humiliate the British, to seize without compensation the installations which British taxpayers

A ROYAL ACADEMY PAIN

have made such heavy sacrifices to make and to wrest from Britain's hands the strategic control of the Canal and Middle East to hold which British sailors, soldiers and airmen have given so much blood, the hopes of effecting as good a solution of the Egyptian problem as Britain can now hope to achieve are neither more nor less. It is all, perhaps, a little remi-niscent of the resigned attitude of the British plumber in the familiar story who, being given a cheap cigar by one of his clients and later asked by the of his clients and later asked by the donor what he thought of it, replied: "It was just right!"; and on being pressed to say what he meant by "just right," added with admirable philosophy: "Why, governor, if it had been any better you wouldn't have given it me, and if it had been any worse I couldn't have smoked it!"

worse I couldn't have smoked it!"
Since this despatch from Cairo was written, indicating the British attiwritten, indicating the British attitude, General Neguib, the Egyptian dictator, has spoken equally revealingly. He has been reported as saying: "We do not say, as others did, that negotiations are to take place. What we say is that evacuation will take place!" "If the British will not go of their own free will, they will be forced to go. We are ready for it!" This recalls the language in which another dictator language in which another dictatornow defunct-used to address him-

self from the Roman forum on North African affairs and his country's relations self from the Roman forum on North African affairs and his country's relations with Britain. It also recalls the terms in which I used to speak to my younger brother in the nursery when I wanted a row. "Pack away those soldiers," I would say. "And why? Because I tell you to!" Despite a pacific disposition and strongly-held pacific views, my brother, being an Englishman, always reacted in the same way. He went for me, as I deserved, with everything he had, regardless of the fact that he was much smaller.

Our present attitude towards the Egyptian problem and our anxiety to find a compromise at almost any cost arises from many causes. We sympathise with Egyptian national sentiment and feel that the presence of our troops on even a desert corner of their soil constitutes a species of aggression, though, like the Egyptians themselves, we forget that we ourselves

our troops on even a desert corner of their soil constitutes a species of aggression, though, like the Egyptians themselves, we forget that we ourselves to-day suffer the presence of American troops and of an American military jurisdiction on our soil for the sake of global security, and that Egyptian national sovereignty is a thing of recent British creation and had been non-existent for many centuries. We are conscious of our financial dependence on the United States and of the pressure of American opinion, which is still curiously uninformed and unrealist about the Middle East. We are weary of carrying imperial responsibilities, conscious of our own enormous financial burdens and distrustful of our limited and overstrained military strength, though remembering what Generals Wavell and O'Connor and Admiral Cunningham did with that strength in Egyptian territories and waters in the winter of 1940-41, I suspect that our anxiety and diffidence on this score are exaggerated. The weakness here lies not so much in our actual military strength but in our extreme aversion to using it, even in the best of causes.

strength but in our extreme aversion to using it, even in the best of causes.

But this diffidence on the part of British statesmen and electors—so praiseworthy in many ways—does not help to solve the pressing problems of

the Middle East. It is, I believe, having exactly the contrary effect. The capacity for compromise or mutual agreement—so familiar to the people of this country—is not an Egyptian attribute. It is scarcely, nationally speaking, that of any Oriental people. There is no reason why it should be. For centuries the ancestors of those who live in Egypt have been either despots the above the above of the people centuries the ancestors of those who live in Egypt have been either despots or slaves, mostly slaves. They have given orders or obeyed them. They have been ruled by force and they understand no other political logic. Again speaking broadly and nationally and not of isolated individuals, they only give way when they are forced to, and then they do so with the Orient's passive dignity and fatalism. That is the way of the East, and it has been so for thousands of years. Those who attempt to compromise with its rulers or peoples cannot expect to receive small change. The Orient always takes from those who yield as much as they will give. I can see nothing reprehensible in this: nothing blameworthy; it is merely the effect of history. And it is a symptom of our extraordinary insularity—another consequence of history—that we in this long-fortunate country fail to realise it. Contrary to all experience and reasonable probability we continue to expect oriental statesmen and mobs to behave as though they had been educated like ourselves in centuries of peaceful social security, parliamentary government and selves in centuries of peaceful social security, parliamentary government and trial by jury. It is like expecting tigers to behave like domestic poodles. There

is no place for the habits of the domestic poodle in the political jungles of the East. There never has been.

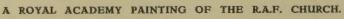
Our position in Egypt seems to me simpler than current British political logic would make it. We are not there for our pleasure, as Wellington remarked of the British troops defending Portugal We are there just as the U.S.A. because we are a of British soldiers' graves in the deserts on either side of the Nile delta, those to the east dating from the First World War and

to the Portuguese landowners who had complained of their being billeted on them. There is probably not a British soldier in Egypt who would not a thousand times rather be at home. We are merely there to defend what is still the most important strategic position and inter-oceanic waterway in the old world, and for no other reason. is in Panama, because we are a world police-Power; and, if we do not wish or feel able to remain a world police-Power, we should say so and withdraw, leaving others and ourselves to face the consequences. In defence of Egypt during the last two generations we have made greater sacrifices, both of blood and treasure, than any other people, and infinitely more than the Egyptians themselves. There are scores of thousands of British soldiers' graves in the is in Panama,

those to the west from the Second. There are almost as many British graves in the desert to the south and almost as many in the seas to the north. Nor were these heavy sacrifices made in defence of our

graves in the desert to the south and almost as many in the seas to the north. Nor were these heavy sacrifices made in defence of our own interests alone, but, like those to-day being made in Korea, of civilisation and the free world. But for them the Axis Powers would almost certainly to-day be in control of the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. But for them, Egypt, too, would have returned in 1915 to her old subjection to the Turks, and in 1941 to a new and far worse slavery under the Nazis and Fascists. The rich Egyptians would have been stripped of their possessions and the poor would have been made to work even harder and with perhaps even less reward—though that might seem scarcely possible—than they have received from their moneyed fellow-countrymen since the British handed over political control of the country to them.

The only question we have, therefore, to decide seems to be whether the safety of the free world still depends on our continuing to guard the Canal Zone. If, in our rulers' considered opinion and that of our allies, it does, and we are strong enough to fulfil that trust, the honourable and unpopular course would appear to be to remain where we are and take whatever steps are necessary to enable us to do so. Provided they were firm and restrained steps, and firmly, consistently and non-provocatively pursued, they would probably be accepted as in the past as an act of fate and nature. If, on the other hand, our continuance there is no longer necessary for the defence of the democratic West and the free world, we should as a matter of honour withdraw at once, leaving such of our installations as we cannot remove—however costly—and the land of Egypt to be taken by the next comer who is both strong and ruthless. Such comers have never been lacking in the East, or long in coming. In the Nile Valley, water, left free to do so, has always found its own level.





"WINTER SUNSHINE ON ST. CLEMENT DANES"; BY COSMO CLARK, A.R.A "WINTER SUNSHINE ON ST. CLEMENT DANES"; BY COSMO CLARK, A.R.A. bous church of St. Clement Danes, opposite the Law Courts, in the Strand, which was entirely gutter by bombs on May 10, 1941, is the subject of a painting by Cosmo Clark, A.R.A., on view in this year lademy which opens to the public to-day, Saturday, May 2. This church has been chosen as the Ro e Church, and a committee has been appointed to advise on its restoration, which will, no doubt, but in a manner in keeping with its traditional associations. The original church on the site v of wood, and was succeeded by a stone edifice believed to have been built c. 1025. When it would in 1680 the superintending architect was Edward Pierce, but the plans were Wren's. James Gil upper part of the steeple in 1719. The claim of the church to be associated with the nursery rhy s and Lemons "has no historical foundation. The steeple still bears the rusty weathervane with anchor device, the symbol of St. Clement's martyrdom.

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# THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1953: NOTABLE PAINTINGS OF WAR AND PEACE.



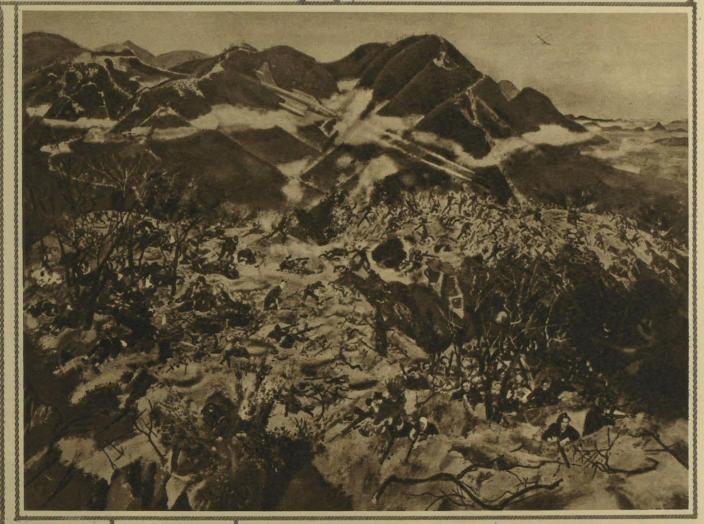
"COAST SCENE, WITH RAINBOW"; BY RICHARD EURICH, R.A.: A FINE DRAMATIC LANDSCAPE BY ONE OF THE NEWLY-ELECTED ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.



MIGHT BE"; BY CHARLES SPENCELAYH, PAINTED IN THE WELL-KNOWN TROMPEL'ŒIL STYLE OF THE ARTIST.

PEACE and war are represented by paintings in this year's Royal Academy, which was due to open to the public to-day, Saturday, May 2. Mr. A. R. Thomson's splendid battle-piece, "The Last Stand of the Gloucesters," is an outstanding work which will be reproduced in full colour in The Illustrated London News later in the year. It was commissioned by The Gloucestershire Regiment in commemoration of the great gallantry of their 1st Battalion on the Imjin River front, Korea, in April 1951, when, by their heroic stand, they held up the whole enemy advance until the rest of the troops could get themselves into position. Mr. Thomson painted the picture from sketches and stories by men who were present at the engagement, and it contains a number of portraits, including those of Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Carne, the battalion commander, and Captain Michael Harvey, who was awarded the M.C. for gallantry in the battle.

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(LEFT.)
"INTERIOR, RYSTON
HALL"; BY NORMAN
HEPPLE, A GROUP OF
YOUNG SPORTSMEN IN
A TYPICALLY ENGLISH SETTING.

(RIGHT.)
"THE CRITICS"; BY
STEVEN SPURRIER,
A.R.A., AN ARTIST
WHOSE WORK IS WELL
KNOWN TO READERS
OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON
NEWS."





# THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1953: CEREMONIAL AND INFORMAL PORTRAITS.



"LORD SIMONDS, THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN": ONE OF THE FINE PORTRAITS BY SIR GERALD KELLY, P.R.A.



"MISS SARAH MILLAR"; BY ANTHONY DEVAS, A.R.A.: AN ATTRACTIVE PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL ON VIEW AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.



THE RT. HON. SIR TRAVERS HUMPHREYS, P.C. BY HAROLD KNIGHT, R.A. A PORTRAIT OF A GREAT LEGAL PERSONALITY,



"SELF-PORTRAIT"; BY JAMES FITTON, A.R.A., WRITER
AS WELL AS AN ARTIST; AND AUTHOR OF "THE FIRST
SIX MONTHS ARE THE WORST."



"THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON"; BY PETER GREENHAM, A.R.A. AN IMPRESSIVE ECCLESIASTICAL PORTRAIT.



"MYSELF WITH YELLOW SCARF"; BY R. O. DUNLOP, R.A., AN ARTIST WIDELY REPRESENTED IN PUBLIC GALLERIES.



"THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, SIR RUPERT DE LA BÈRE": A CEREMONIAL PORTRAIT BY E. H. KENNINGTON, A.R.A.



"EX-CHIEF PETTY OFFICER JACK STRAKER, FORMER MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION, EX-ROYAL NAVY"; BY COSMO CLARK, A.R.A.



"SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, BT.": "THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE FOR HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICES TO MUSIC";
BY SIMON ELWES.

The portraits in this year's Royal Academy, which opens to-day, May 2, include numerous paintings of outstanding public men in their ceremonial robes, but there are also a number of informal portraits. Among the latter are Simon Elwes's picture of Sir Thomas Beecham, Bt., the great British musician—

conductor, composer and operatic impresario; and the interesting self-portraits by Mr. James Fitton and Mr. R. O. Dunlop. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rupert de la Bère, is represented by Mr. Eric H. Kennington in his robes, and wearing his insignia.

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# ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAITS: NOTABLE EXHIBITS BY THE PRESIDENT.



"DR. RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, O.M."; BY SIR GERALD KELLY, P.R.A.: AN OUTSTANDING PORTRAIT OF THE DOYEN OF BRITISH MUSIC, WHO WAS BORN IN 1872.

BRITISH artists have long excelled in the difficult art of portraiture; and portraits invariably form a large section of the works on view in the Royal Academy. This year the President, Sir Gerald Kelly, is exhibiting a number of fine paintings of well-known people at Burlington House. His portrait of Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams, O.M., the doyen of British music, is a splendid likeness of the great composer, who was born in 1872. Sir Gerald's sitters also include Sir Hubert Stanley Houldsworth, Q.C., Chairman of the National Coal Board since 1951, and Pro-Chancellor of Leeds University; and Dr. Marie Stopes, Fellow and Sometime Lecturer in Palæobotany at University College, London University, and Lecturer in Palæobotany at the University, Manchester.



"DR. MARIE STOPES, D.Sc., PH.D.": ONE OF THE FINE SERIES OF PORTRAITS BY THE PRESIDENT, SIR GERALD KELLY, IN THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY.



"SIR HUBERT STANLEY HOULDSWORTH, Q.C."; BY SIR GERALD KELLY, P.R.A. THE SITTER WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD IN 1951.

# THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1953: BIBLICAL, ALLEGORICAL, AND ACTUAL SCENES.

DAME LAURA KNIGHT, D.B.E., R.A., has always been attracted by scenes of gipsy and of circus life, and is showing paintings of both in this year's Royal Academy, opening to-day, May 2. She is also represented by a picture of human hands, some clutching at objects, others occupied with painting, writing and in devotion; which is likely to rouse interest. Mr. Stanley Spencer's [Continued below.]

## (RIGHT.)

(RIGHT.)
"THE MARRIAGE AT CANA"; BY STANLEY
SPENCER, K.A., A BIBLICAL SCENE PAINTED IN
NINETEENTH-CENTURY DRESS. A SERVANT IS
ANNOUNCING THE MIRACLE OF CHANGING
WATER INTO WINE AS SHE ENTERS THE KITCHEN.





HANDS OF MAN"; BY DAME LAURA KNIGHT, D.B.E., R.A., AN ALLE-GORICAL PAINTING ILLUS-TRATING SOME OF THE MANY HUMAN PASSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

Biblical scenes painted with nine-teenth-century dress and décor are well known, and usually cause considerable controversy. In his "Marriage at Cana," a Victorian parlourmaid is rushing into the kitchen to announce the miracle to another servant seated by the kitchen fire.

(RIGHT.) (RIGHT.)
"EARLY MORNING"; BY
DAME LAURA KNIGHT,
D.B.E., R.A.: A SCENE IN
A GIPSY ENCAMPMENT,
PAINTED WITH THE
CELEBRATED ARTIST'S
TYPICAL POWER AND
GUSTO.



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"THE THAMES FROM TAPLOW COURT," circa 1930: BY THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., PRIME MINISTER, HON. R.A.

# THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF CORONATION YEAR: PAINTINGS BY THE PRIME MINISTER ON VIEW.



"CAP D'AIL, ALPES MARITIMES FROM LA CAPPONCINA," SEPTEMBER 1952: A SUN - DRENCHED LANDSCAPE OF THE CÔTE D'AZUR, BY THE PRIME MINISTER, ON VIEW AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.



"SAILING-BOAT IN HARBOUR AT ANTIBES," CIRCA 1930, ONE OF THE PAINTINGS WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER IS EXHIBITING IN THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Right Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., the Prime Minister, has been an Hon. Royal Academician Extraordinary since 1946, and exhibits regularly at Burlington House. This year his Royal Academy pictures include those reproduced on our page. Two of the landscapes we illustrate were painted in the

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MR. OLIVER WARNER, THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE.

Mr. Oliver Warner, who was born in 1903, has been Deputy Director of Publications to the British Council since 1947. He was a reader to Chatto and Windus, 1926-41, and from 1941 to 1947 he was at the Admiralty. His publications include a "History of British Marine Painting."

unearthing? "Who now reads Cowley?" wrote Pope, about a once-popular favourite out of fashion. After 200 years and more we can inform Pope's shade that a

scattering of undergraduates still delight in finding that ingenious poet's works on second-hand bookstalls, and that, in our own time, the Oxford University Press have reissued those charming, whimsical essays of his which

are far more truly the canonical ancestors of the traditional English essay than are those grave, rational, concise and reticent papers of "Great Verulam." Thirty

# OUR GREATEST NAVAL NOVELIST.

"CAPTAIN MARRYAT. A REDISCOVERY"; By OLIVER WARNER.\*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

R. WARNER, who
has written a
delightful book
about Captain

to share Mr. Warner's "rediscovery" and enjoy the
tales of one of the best, most exciting, most humorous,
and most historically instructive story-tellers in the
English language.
Marryat, son of a "merchant prince" who was an

Marryat, son of a "merchant prince" who was an M.P., went to sea at fourteen. He had a distinguished career in the Navy, and a varied one, constantly in action in the Napoleonic Wars and ultimately in command of a flotilla against Rangoon. He served under Cochrane and admired him; he lived in the effulgence of Nelson and it permeated him; he knew the patience and nobility of Collingwood; and his coolness and resource were fully tested when he was very young. Repeatedly he leapt overboard to save life and, while still serving, he devised a signalling code for the Merchant Service (which many nations used for many years), and wrote his first two novels. Two things barred his progress, so auspiciously begun. One was the end of the long war, which put him, like many other captains, "on the beach"; the other was his publication of a pamphlet against impressment. He was a disciplinarian, beyond doubt; if there was no suitable punishment available except flogging he would order flogging. But he didn't like it; he was a humane man; and he led to Admiralty reforms.

Retired, he edited papers and poured out novels like the born writer he was one who, had he never gone to sea and beaten Smollett on his own ground, would certainly have written novels about the shore Perhaps, if that is possible, even better ones. He had, as Conrad pointed out, no passion for the sea in itself, merely one for the adventures of its frequenters. And he ended as a country squire in Norfolk, surrounded by children and a sort of zoo; and with little to his discredit but a hasty, violent quarrel, about which we may not know everything. Mr. Warner has sketched his career vividly and convincingly.

For myself, I especially delight in Marryat's prose. Mr. Warner has doubts about that. He says: "From time to time attempts are made to discover a stylist in the author of 'Peter Simple.' They

discover a stylist in the author of 'Peter Simple.' They succeed only in a limited way, for Marryat had obvious virtues, including abounding sense and unfailing clarity, he never pondered the shape of what he was constructing, and wrote in continual haste. Fine prose is not thus built. When he is felicitous, it is often by accident,

and his good passages are seldom sustained. Moreover, he had a very ordinary ear for the rhythm of prose, and scarcely any for verse."

With that I simply cannot agree. Of course, one
kind of prose is "built."
But it would be a dull world
if everybody wrote in the
laborious manner of a Pater
or a Henry James. There
is another kind of prose that
merely flows in a spontaneous
progression. Take the opening
of. "Mr. Midshipman Easy":

Mr. Nicodemus Easy was a gentleman who lived down in Hampshire; he was a married man and in very easy circumstances. Most couples find it very easy to have a family, but not always quite so easy to maintain them. Mr. Easy was not at all uneasy on the latter score, as he had no children; but he was anxious to have them, as most people covet

score, as he had no children;
but he was anxious to have
them, as most people covet
what they cannot obtain. After ten years Mr. Easy
gave it up as a bad job. Philosophy is said to console
a man under disappointment, although Shakespeare
asserts that it is no remedy for toothache; so Mr. Easy
turned philosopher, the very best profession a man can
take up, when he is fit for nothing else; he must be a
very incapable person indeed who cannot talk nonsense.
For some time Mr. Easy could not decide upon what description his nonsense should consist of; at last he fixed

upon the rights of man, equality, and all that; how every person was born to inherit his share of the earth, a right at present admitted to a certain length; that is, about six feet, for we all inherit our graves, and are allowed to take possession without dispute. But no one would listen to Mr. Easy's philosophy. The women would not acknowledge the rights of men, whom they declared to be always



CAPTAIN FREDERICK MARRYAT, C.B., R.N. (circa 1833). BY JOHN SIMPSON. [Reproduced by permission of the National Portrait Gallery.]

Illustrations reproduced from the book "Captain Marryat.
A Rediscovery"; by courtesy of the publisher, Constable.

in the wrong; and, as the gentlemen who visited Mr. Easy were all men of property, they could not perceive the advantages of sharing with those who had none. However, they allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port. The wine was good, if the arguments were not, and we must take things as we find them in this world.

If that isn't prose, what is it? Had Voltaire (whose manner in "Candide" it vividly recalls) written it, it would have been held up as a model of easy writing. But it is only "Mr. Midshipman Easy" writing; and by a post-captain at that. Had luck gone Marryat's way and he become Admiral Sir Frederick Marryat's way and he become Admiral Sir Frederick Marryat's, K.C.B., as might well have happened, the refined might have taken an even dimmer view of him than apparently they do. All his books must have been for "juveniles" in that event. Mr. Warner, a genuine admirer, might have sounded the "all clear" much more loudly than he has. Why divide Marryat's books into sections? Why call "Masterman Ready" a book for juveniles? The grown man who hasn't enough boy left in him for that, as for "Robinson



novels—calls his book "a Rediscovery." Can it be that things have come to such a pass that Marryat needs

THE ATTACK ON THE STOCKADE AT DALLA, BURMA, 1824. ENGRAVED BY H. PYALL AFTER COX'S PAINTING, BASED ON A SKETCH BY MARRYAT. MARRYAT, THEN IN COMMAND OF H.M.S. LARNE, WAS PERSONALLY CONCERNED IN THIS ATTACK. HE WROTE: "I FOLLOWED THE ENEMY UP DALLA CREEK WITH THE BOATS OF H.M.S. LARNE, AND CAPTURED TWENTY-FIVE CANOES LADEN WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION."

By permission of the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum

years ago I noticed that a bright young thing (now possibly a cantankerous obscurantist who refuses to look at anything new, and is most fiercely indignant against the exquisitely elegant designs for the Unknown Political Prisoner) exclaimed: "Nobody reads George Eliot." Shortly afterwards, looking for a copy of "Middlemarch," I was informed by booksellers from Bloomsbury to Barnstaple that as soon as they got a second-hand copy of one of George Eliot's books it was "mopped up." Quite recently I saw it asserted by a reputable critic in a reputable paper that "nobody now reads Walter Scott." The night before I read that sweeping sentence I had just finished "Quentin Durward," of which I had bought an old copy a few years before.

I don't think that we any of us can safely say what other people, beyond the world of devourers of the latest new books, and the latest fashionable old books, are reading. We cannot even safely form an opinion on the basis of what books are in print. Mr. Warner, a modest enthusiast with too narrow a view, assumes, for example, that "Percival Keene" is one of the most enduring of Marryat's novels because he found it still in print at a certain moment. In modern conditions this means nothing. There was a time, during the war, when (such was the shortage of paper and binding) one wouldn't have been surprised to hear that Shakespeare, let alone (say) "Alice in Wonderland" was only obtainable at second-hand. If "Percival Keene" were still in print at that time it might not mean that there was an insatiable demand for "Percival Keene," but merely that the demand was so small that it took a long time to exhaust an old edition. I cannot believe that any generation younger than mine is less familiar than mine was with "Mr. Midshipman Easy," "Peter Simple," "Masterman Ready" and "The Children of the New Forest." If such a generation there be, I hope that it will hasten



WAITING-ROOM AT THE ADMIRALTY. FROM A PRINT BY CRUIKSHANK FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1821 AFTER A SKETCH BY MARRYAT OF ABOUT 1820. MARRYAT HIMSELF IS SHOWN ON THE LEFT, LEANING AGAINST THE WALL, WITH FOLDED ARMS.

By permission of the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum.

Crusoe" and "Treasure Island," is a dull, dreary dog. Must we all become dull and dreary if we wish to demonstrate our manhood?

The pictures include one of Napoleon on his death-bed at St. Helena. Marryat was at the funeral.

Novels are reviewed by K. John, and other books by E. D. O'Brien, on page 714 of this issue.

• "Captain Marryat: A Rediscovery." By Oliver Warner. Illustrated. (Constable; 20s.)

# HOME NEWS: A CAMERA RECORD OF ROYAL AND OTHER EVENTS.



AFTER TAKING THE SALUTE AT A MARCH-PAST OF QUEEN'S SCOUTS: H.M. THE QUEEN TALKING
TO WOLF CUBS AND A SMALL GIRL SPECTATOR AT WINDSOR.

On April 26 the Queen took the salute at the annual parade of about 1000 Queen's Scouts in the quadrangle at Windsor Castle. Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout, accompanied the Queen along the ranks.
The parade was watched from a window by the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne.



AT THE MARITIME MUSEUM AT GREENWICH: MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE TURKISH TRAINING-SHIP SAYARONA DURING THEIR RECENT VISIT TO BRITAIN.

The Turkish training-ship Savarona recently paid a visit to this country. It was the first time that a training-ship of the Turkish Navy has visited Britain since 1923. Savarona has a crew of sixteen officers, thirty petty officers, seventy-one midshipmen and eighty-six ratings.



ENOUGH TO MAKE ANY JACK TAR JOLLY: MECHANICAL DECK-SCRUBBERS SEEN IN USE
ON THE ELLERMAN AND BICKNALL LINER CITY OF PORT ELIZABETH.
These mechanical deck-scrubbers, seen in use for the first time on the liner City of Port Elizabeth, have been adapted from a spark-proof and silent machine made for cleaning the laboratory floors at the Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell.



DEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE AFTER A VISIT, DURING WHICH HE WAS CREATED A KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER: SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL.

On April 24 Mr. Churchill was created a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter by the Queen at Windsor Castle. At an audience, her Majesty conferred on the Prime Minister the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Companion of the Garter.



THE AUSTRALIAN TOURING TEAM'S FIRST MATCH: THE TOURISTS AND THE EAST MOLESEY

CRICKETERS BEFORE THEIR CHARITY MATCH ON APRIL 26.

The Duke of Edinburgh was among the crowd of 10,000 who watched the Australian touring side play in their first match, against East Molesey, on April 26. East Molesey declared at 244 for 11 and the Australians won with a total of 314 for 9 wickets.



MARCHING THROUGH SUDBURY WITH DRUMS BEATING, BANDS PLAYING, COLOURS FLYING AND BAYONETS FIXED: THE IST BATTALION, THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

At Sudbury on April 26 the 1st Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, received the freedom of the borough. The Battalion returned to this country in February after three years' service in Malaya. The Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, Lord Stradbroke, and the Mayor of Sudbury welcomed the regiment.

# THE OLYMPIC HORSE TRIALS AT BADMINTON: COMPETITORS IN THE EVENTS.



THE FIRST DAY OF THE OLYMPIC HORSE TRIALS AT BADMINTON: A VIEW DURING THE DRESSAGE TEST IN WHICH MAJOR L. ROOK SHARED SECOND PLACE WITH M. HORNGREEN, OF FRANCE.



PRESENTING THE INDIVIDUAL CHALLENGE TROPHY TO MAJOR L. ROOK, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS: H.M. THE QUEEN IN HAPPY MOOD AT BADMINTON.



ON THE FINAL DAY: MAJOR FRANK WELDON, R.H.A., CLEARING THE FIVE-BAR GATE ON \*\*RILBARRY\*. HE WAS RUNNER-UP IN THE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.



THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH TEAM WHICH WON THE TEAM EVENT: MR. R. HINDLEY, WHO WAS PLACED SIXTH IN THE FINAL RESULTS, ON SPECULATION.



TAKING THE WATER-JUMP IN THE ENDURANCE, SPEED AND CROSS-COUNTRY TEST ON THE SECOND DAY: MR. JOHAN ASKER (SWEDEN) ON JAN.



CLEARING THE GATE ON STABLIGHT XV.: MAJOR L. ROOK, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS, WHO WON THE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP WITH A SCORE OF PLUS 5'3.

The International Three-Days Olympic Horse Trials were held at Badminton, by permission of the Duke of Beaufort, from April 22 to 24, and were attended by H.M. the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Royal. The British team—Mr. R. Hindley on Speculation; Mr. Hill on Bambi V.; and Major Frank Weldon, R.H.A., on Kilbarry—won the team event, the Swiss and Irish teams having been eliminated on the second day.



TAKING VAE VICTIS OVER A JUMP IN THE CROSS-COUNTRY TEST: CAPTAIN SCHWARTZENBACH, OF THE SWISS TEAM, WHO WON THE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1951.

The individual championship was won by Major L. Rook, Royal Horse Guards, on Mrs. Baker's Starlight XV., with the remarkable score of plus 5.3; and Major Weldon was second with a total of minus 39. Miss Machin Goodall on Neptune was placed fifth with a score of minus 63.9. The first day was devoted to the dressage test, in which Major Rook came second with M. Horngreen, of France, the second day to the cross-country test, and the third to show-jumping.

# THE ROYAL PARTY AT BADMINTON: H.M. THE QUEEN AS A PHOTOGRAPHER DURING THE "THREE DAYS."









HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AS A PHOTOGRAPHER DURING THE OLYMPIC HORSE TRIALS: COMPOSING THE PICTURE (TOP; LEFT); MEASURING THE LIGHT VALUE BEFORE MAKING THE EXPOSURE (TOP; RIGHT); RELEASING THE SHUTTER (LEFT); AND WINDING THE EXPOSED FILM (RIGHT).



TAKING A FILM OF THE JUMPING ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE OLYMPIC HORSE TRIALS: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH USING HIS CINE-CAMERA WHILE THE QUEEN (LEFT) WATCHES INTENTLY, AND PRINCESS MARGARET (RIGHT) SMILES.

The "Three-Days Event" at Badminton was inaugurated when the Duke of Beaufort (Vice-Patron of the British Horse Society) and the Duchess watched the Olympic Games Equestrian Events held at Aldershot in August, 1948. The Duke was so impressed with the sporting and unique nature of this competition that he at once offered to provide land and amenities for the British Horse Society to stage an annual event to help train a team to compete at the Olympic Games. To train and send a team costs between £8000 and £10,000, and the whole cost of horses and riders must be borne by voluntary contribution. On the first day of the trials, April 22, H.M. the Queen and Princess Margaret arrived at about mid-day, when the Beaufort banner flying over Badminton House was lowered and the Royal Standard was raised. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the evening, and the Royal party, which included the Princess Royal, was later joined



THE ROYAL PARTY AT BADMINTON: H.M. THE QUEEN TURNS TO SPEAK TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLOUCESTER, WHO HAVE PRINCE RICHARD WITH THEM, WHILE, BEHIND, THE PRINCESS ROYAL MARKS HER PROGRAMME AND PRINCESS MARGARET SNOKES A CIGARETTE IN A LONG HOLDER.



ENJOYING A JOKE AT BADMINTON: (FROM L. TO R.) LADY CAROLINE SOMERSET, H.M. THE QUEEN, PRINCESS MARGARET AND MR. DAVID SOMERSET, ONLY SURVIVING SON OF CAPTAIN ROBERT SOMERSET, HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. H.M. the Queen is greatly interested in racing and show-jumping, and being also a keen photographer, took several photographs during the events. Mr. David Somerset, who is seen in one of our photographs, married Lady Caroline Thynne, only daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Bath, in 1950.

### WINDOW ON THE WORLD. PARTIAL WARFARE IN TWO ELIZABETHAN AGES.

By CYRIL FALLS.

Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.

IT was announced on April 14 that the United States would agree to reopen truce conversations in Korea and would propose that all prisoners of war who did not desire to return to their own countries should be handed over to Swiss jurisdiction. On that day the first convoy carrying sick and wounded prisoners of war of the United Nations forces started from Chongma, in Northern Korea, for Panmunjom, and freedom. It would be optimistic to conclude without further ado that this tragic war was as good as over. At least, however, it is reasonable to say that the prospect of an end is better than it has ever been since the truce talks began in a sadly brief atmosphere of enthusiasm. The extent to which this hope is fulfilled will depend upon how far the Communists are genuinely desirous of making peace. If they want peace, the differences still to be settled are not such as cannot be settled within a relatively brief period. The disappointments already suffered are too recent to allow caution to be dispensed with, but not such as to debar increased expectations.

It is sometimes asserted by those who are not historically-minded that this war fought under a series of conventions, this war and no war, is without a parallel—always excepting the 38th. In fact, similar types of war can be found. One which is familiar to students of our own history resembles pretty closely in its nature the war in Korea. The instance is not, I admit, a happy one, because the war of which I speak developed into a great war, with no reservations, and did so, in fact, without formal declaration; but there is no strong reason why history should here repeat itself. The war in question is the undeclared war waged between Elizabeth I. of England and Philip II. of Spain in the New World and on the European continent. For a time it did not suit either of them to

tinent. For a time it did not suit either of them to either of them to resort to open war, partly because the Queen desired to avoid the cost and the King had so much else upon his hands. Yet English aid given to the States General after the Dutch revolt against Spain was on a massive scale, and that later accorded that later accorded

that later accorded to Henry of Navarre was substantial, in both cases in money as well as in men.

It is interesting to note the personal policy of Elizabeth in this limited war, because it is so typical of her. She intervened in the Low Countries, and afterwards in Brittany and afterwards in Brittany and Normandy, in part in support of Protestantism. Yet that was not the Protestantism. Yet that was not the prime motive of a Queen who was essentially laic. She thought that intervention was the best way to keep the Spaniards fully recupied and assure

best way to keep the Spaniards fully occupied and assure herself against the danger of Spanish invasion from the ports in the hands of Parma. She entertained no revolutionary sentiments. She did not talk of the liberation of the rebel provinces. She disliked, in fact, supporting subjects against their sovereign, and would not admit that she was doing so. She hoped and worked for a settlement. She did not expect that Philip would grant religious toleration, but if he had given her a secret but firm undertaking to turn a blind eye to the celebration of the Protestant cult, she might well have tried to persuade the States to be content with that, so that she could withdraw her troops. Their maintenance was costing much more than expected.

Her attitude is made startlingly clear by the secret negotiations opened with Parma in 1586. The first move was made tortuously through a man of no political position, a Flemish merchant called Andrea de Loo. He told Parma that the Queen did not desire to change the rule of the Netherlands, but to protect the people from harsh usage and maintain the old English relations with them. Burghley afterwards confirmed this statement and let Parma know that the Queen wanted the Netherlands to remain in "due obedience to the King of Spain." And though hopes of peace, such as they were, grew dimmer and Parma began to make preparations for the invasion of England, both sides continued the negotiations, and, indeed, put them upon a formal footing. Commissioners were appointed, some of them great men, like

Lords Derby and Cobham and Charles de Ligne, Count of Arenberg. The first meeting was held near Ostend on April 11, 1588. There, just as in Korea, a wrangle about a site for the real business occurred. Then Bourbourg was chosen. Deadlock in the negotiations and the sailing of the Armada were more or less simultaneous. Not till then was there a state of open war.

simultaneous. Not till then was there a state of open war.

So for three years, on a relatively big scale, and earlier upon a lesser one, Spain and England had been engaged in undeclared war. More or less normal relations had been maintained at the beginning. And the Queen was insistent that no step, however small in itself, that was avoidable should be taken which would give the affair the appearance of a formal war. One other example of this determination is to be found almost immediately her favourite, Leicester, reached the Netherlands at the end of 1585. There was already an English commander-in-chief, Sir John Norris, in the field. The great man who now arrived on the scene was clearly to hold a different position, and to be in a special sense the representative of the Queen. It was not therefore surprising that the States should offer

In the most recent times we have seen Sweden sending war material and even volunteers to Finland, without going to war with Soviet Russia, the Slav States on the Greek frontier aiding the Greek Communists without going to war with Greece, and a little earlier Russia, Germany and Italy intervening in the Civil War in Spain long before war occurred between the first and the other two. I do not think there would culty in citing many more wars either not

long before war occurred between the first and theother two. Ido not think there would be any difficulty in citing many more wars either not described as such or limited in one way or another. Yet I can at the moment recall no closer parallel to the war in Korea than that which I have mentioned, one which would be unknown to the popular and unhistorical world were it not for the mortal wound received by Leicester's nephew, Sir Philip Sidney, at Zutphen. I have in no way forced the facts to suit my arguments when pointing out the resemblances. It must be recognised that this has been in the past, as it is now, a type of war to be taken into account. And, though the affair in the Low Countries ended in open war, other instances show that such a fatality has by no means inevitably followed.

People often ask what is the practical value of the study of history from the point of view of war, the likelihood of its occurrence, and its probable development if it does break out. I find the study of history in relation to war valuable in many ways. This is not the place to discuss them all, but it is fair to suggest that an historical sense had real value in the case of the Korean War. Had it been possessed by politicians—which was unfortunately not the case and seldom is—they would still naturally have worried about the possibility of the war spreading, a g a in s t their wishes; but they would not have been so much at a loss in estimating and classifying it.

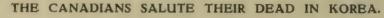
been so much at a loss in estimating and classifying it. Peril in unfamiliar form is always more trying than that which appears in a well-known pattern and to which the mind can be rapidly aljusted. which the mind can be rapidly adjusted. Historical study is not wasted, even on a purely material assessment, if it educates the mind in this manner.

This is the aspect of military history which has in recent times appealed to

times appealed to those responsible for the education of officers of the United States fight-United States fighting forces and their reserves. The line they have taken is that it is of less importance to study the military operations of former wars than to study the stresses which brought them about, to analyse them, and to determine their type. I feel that there may be some risk here because wars are at because wars are at because wars are at least 60 per cent. tactics, and if taught by people who neglect tactics—and perhaps know nothing about them—their history may

The United Nations Cemetery at Pusan is cent to be seen in the foreground of our mothing about them—their history may create wrong impressions. Yet I have nothing but praise for the start which is being made in attempting to spread the historical spirit among the officers and reserve officers of the United States. It shows imagination in those who have initiated this educational policy, who are, I believe, for the most part comparatively young assistant professors at the universities. The experiment has not been running for long, but I am convinced that it is of high promise, and that if the scheme is well conducted it will justify the enthusiasm with which it has been set on foot.

I have written previously about this subject. In our military education we seem unable, owing to the pressure of many subjects, some of them entirely new, upon limited time, to allot to history even as large a place as it used to have. In the United States they have not been afraid to give history a high place on the list of priorities. They are, admittedly, influenced by the feeling that it is particularly necessary for them because they now have to face heavy responsibilities in surroundings unfamiliar to them, and to which they gave hardly a thought until the Second World War pulled them into the main stream of a turbulent world. Therefore "utilitarian" history has a special appeal for them and is considered to represent a special need. Yet, if we start with a better historical background than they, it is still not so good that we can afford to make no effort to improve it. I present the essay above as a suggestion of work of a kind which more skilled hands could construct more effectively than mine, and which I think is worth doing.





A memorial service was held recently for the fifty-two men of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Canadian Regiment who lost their lives in Korea while service with the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and was followed by a march-past to salute them for the last time. The United Nations Cemetery at Pusan is neatly laid out; and a section of it holds Turkish graves, which are marked by the sign of the Star and Crescent to be seen in the foreground of our photograph, while the Christian crosses are in the centre and middle distance.

s Turkish graves, which are marked by the sign of the Star and Cotograph, while the Christian crosses are in the centre and middle distart him an "absolute governorship." The people, he wrote, would serve her with him as her Minister. An icy chill descended upon him. He felt it at once. He wrote uneasily: "Some flyng tale hath byn told me here that hir majesty should myslyke with the name of 'Excellencye." It was, he said, useful, and he had refused a higher title.

Her Majesty misliked it greatly. She was, in fact, furious. She ordered him to make a public refusal of the offer. A great struggle followed, Burghley and Walsingham striving with all their powers of persuasion to induce Elizabeth to alter her decision, while Leicester stuck in his toes and played for time. The story is too long to tell here, but the significance is important and can be given briefly. It is that acceptance of the offer amounted to a commitment deeper than the Queen wanted. It affected her honour, because she had announced that she was not going to war with the King of Spain as ally of his rebellious subjects, but simply striving to improve their lot. It increased the risk of a wider war. There again, different as are the circumstances, we may glance forward to Korea. In the Far East there was a commander who had what might well be called an "absolute governorship," and it was feared, rightly or wrongly, that his policy might lead to an extension of the war. Long before he was recalled General MacArthur may have heard a flying tale that President Truman misliked the name of "Excellency."

# LAOS INVADED: A COMMUNIST AGGRESSION WHICH THREATENS BOTH SIAM AND BURMA.



THE FIRST COMMUNIST ATTACK ON LAOS WAS AGAINST SAM NEUA, AN INDEFENSIBLE POINT FROM WHICH FRANCO-LAOTIAN TROOPS FELL BACK. THESE LAOTIAN PARATROOPS COVERED THEIR RETREAT.

AT the beginning of April, when Communists elsewhere seemed to be adopting a more conciliatory attitude, the Communist Viet-Minh in northern Indo-China mounted a sudden and rapidly developing major invasion of the independent Kingdom of Laos, a wild and remote country between China, Tonking, Burma and Siam. Elements of at least four divisions were employed, and the outnumbered Franco-Laotian forces moved through various delaying actions to the Plaine des Jarres (or Plain of the Jars), and open limestone plateau not far from Luang Prabang. The King of Laos has appealed to the United Nations, and the Communists are claiming that theirs is a "liberation" army in which Viet-Minh troops are serving as "volunteers." The background of their propaganda appears to be based on a "Free Thai" movement; and as there are Thais in China, Burma and Siam, as well as in Laos and Indo-China, the significance of the attack may well involve the whole peninsula.



CONSULTATIONS AT LUANG PRABANG, THE ROYAL CAPITAL OF LAOS, THE INDEPENDENT KINGDOM NOW INVADED BY COMMUNISTS: GENERAL SALAN (SECOND FROM LEFT) WITH THE CROWN PRINCE (CENTRE).



THE PALACE OF THE KING OF LAOS, AT LUANG PRABANG, ON THE BANKS OF THE MEKONG. THIS CAPITAL APPEARED TO BE THE FOCUS OF THE COMMUNIST ATTACKS.



FRENCH AIRCRAFT AND FRANCO-LAOTIAN TROOPS MUSTERING ON THE OPEN PLATEAU, THE PLAIN OF THE JARS, WHERE ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES GATHERED FOR DEFENSIVE ACTION.



MEOS, ONE OF THE MAIN RACIAL GROUPS OF LAOS, OF CHINESE AFFINITY: HERE SEEN NEAR THE QUEEN ASTRID HIGHWAY, ONE OF THE COMMUNIST LINES OF ATTACK.

# TASTING FREEDOM AGAIN: EXCHANGED P.O.W.s IN KOREA, AND INTERNED CIVILIANS RELEASED.



TEN OF THE FIRST BRITISH P.O.W.S EXMAN G. W. POLLARD, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES; L/CPL. A. E. HUNT, THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT.; RIFLEMAN J. MCNALLY, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES; TROOPER E. O'DONNELL, 8TH HUSSARS; RIFLEMAN G. HOBSON, ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES; L/CPL. R. GUESS, THE ROYAL NORFOLK REGT.; CPL. L. A. MANLEY, THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT.; PTE. J. BROWN, THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT.; IROOPER A. E. SURRIDGE, 8TH HUSSARS.



FORMER BRITISH MINISTER SEOUL, WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED SINCE JUNE 1950: CAPTAIN VYVYAN HOLT, SEEN ON ARRIVAL AT ABINGDON, BERKSHIRE, ON APRIL 22



FIVE OF THE SEVEN INTERNED CIVILIANS RELEASED -- AS THEY WERE ON ARRIVAL IN BERLIN BY AIR-CRAFT FROM MOSCOW: MR. GEORGE BLAKE, FORMER BRITISH VICE-CONSUL, SEOUL; BISHOP A. G. COOPER, ANGLICAN BISHOP OF KOREA; COMMISSIONER LORD, SALVATION ARMY; MR. NORMAN OWEN, LEGATION CLERK, AND MGR. QUINLAN, OF IRELAND (L. TO R.).



DECORATED BY MAJOR-GEN. DECORATED BY MAJOR-GEN. ALSTONROBERTS-WEST WITH THE IMMEDIATE
AWARD OF THE D.C.M.: FUSILIER
GEORGE HODKINSON, IST. BN. THE
ROYAL FUSILIERS, WHO TOOK CHARGE,
WITH COOL COURAGE, WHEN THE
FATROL OF WHICH HE WAS WIRELESS
OPERATOR WAS SURROUNDED BY A
SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE.



ON ARRIVAL AT ABINGDON, IN THE AIR-CRAFT WHICH HAD PICKED. UP THE CRAFT WHICH HAD PICKED. UP THE SEVEN RELEASED CIVILIANS IN MOSCOW: MR. PHILIP DEANE, CORRESPONDENT OF THE OBSERVER.



FIRST NORTH KOREAN P.O.W. TO BOARD THE AT PUSAN WHICH CARRIED COMMUNISTS TO THE EXCHANGE AREA: HE IS BEING ASSISTED BY A RED CROSS WORKER (R.)

THE first long-awaited exchange of prisoners of war in Korea was carried out on Monday, April 20, at Panmunjom. at Panmunjom.
Twelve Britons, a
Canadian, a South
African, thirty
Americans, four
Turks, a Greek, a
Filipino and fifty
South Koreans
were among the first
contingent. They
were immediately
installed in the
reception centre,
"Freedom Village"
at Munsan, a few
miles from Panmunjom, where they jom, where they had a great welcome. Among the first batch was Fusilier G. Hodkinson, of Bermond



AMERICAN EXCHANGED P.O.W.S BEING INTERVIEWED BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE AT PANMUNJOM; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS E. MITCHELL (LEFT) AND PRIVATE LESTER TODD.

kinson, of Bermondsey, a twenty-yearold National Service man of the 1st Bn. The Royal Fusiliers, who was captured last November, and lost an eye in a
grenade explosion. He learned that he had been awarded the D.C.M. for gallantry and was immediately
decorated with the award. Nine of the fourteen Commonwealth prisoners had been in captivity for
over two years. Four were taken in the "Glorious Gloucesters" stand of April 1951. All wore new
dark-blue Chinese-style uniforms of quilted cotton, with overcoats of the same material and Russianstyle caps; but they were soon provided with British uniforms. The six British civilians and one Irish
missionary priest who had been interned in North Korea arrived in Berlin from Moscow on April 21
in an R.A.F. aircraft, which later flew them to Abingdon, Berks. They had made the journey to
Moscow by train. At Abingdon many relatives were present to greet the party, and Mgr. Quinlan, the
Irish missionary priest, was welcomed by the Irish Ambassador. A contingent of Salvationists welcomed
Commissioner Lord; and the Korean Minister was present.

# PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. JAMES GUNN. MR. JAMES GUNN.

Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. James Gunn, portrait painter, was born in 1893, has exhibited at the R.A. for a number of years; and is represented in many public galleries. His portrait of her Majesty the Queen in this year's Royal Academy is reproduced on our front page. He won the Gold Medal, Paris Salon, in 1939.



MR. ALAN DURST. MR. ALAN DURST.

Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Alan Durst, sculptor, in stone, wood and ivory, was born in 1883. He was teacher of wood carving, Royal College of Art, 1925–40, and from 1945. He is represented in the Tate and in provincial galleries, and has executed carvings for Canterbury and Winchester Cathedrals, and for churches.



MR. CHRISTOPHER SANDERS. MR. CHRISTOPHER SANDERS.

Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Mr. Christopher Sanders, landscape painter, was born near Wakefield, Yorks. He first studied art at the Leeds College of Art before taking his final training at the Royal College of Art, London, and has exhibited regularly in the Royal Academy for a number of years.



MR. ANTHONY DEVAS. MR. ANTHONY DEVAS.

Elected an Associate of the Royal
Academy. Mr. Devas, portrait, figure
and subject painter, was born in 1911
and educated at Repton. He studied at
the Slade School, 1927–30, and has exhibited at the various well-known London
galleries. His works have been purchased
by the Chantrey Bequest, C.E.M.A., and
by many public galleries.



MR. BASIL SPENCE.

Elected an Associate of the Roya Academy. Mr. Basil Spence, architect, born in 1907, was R.I.B.A. Silver Medallist in 1931. He won the competition for the design of the new Coventry Cathedral in 1951, and was the architect for the Sea and Ships Pavilion, Festival of Britain. He was Arthur Cates Prizeman (Town Planning), 1932.



MR. BASIL MOSTRAS. To succeed Mr. Leon Melas, who is retiring after the Coronation, as Greek Ambassador in London. Mr. Mostras, who is fity-five, is now director of political affairs at the Greek Foreign Ministry. He helped to prepare the draft of the recent tripartite agreement between Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey.



SWORN IN ON APRIL 17: MEMBERS OF THE NEW PAKISTANI CABINET, HEADED BY MR. MOHAMMAD ALI,





SIR ROBERT ROBINSON, O.M. SIR ROBERT ROBINSON, C.M.

Professor Sir Robert Robinson, of Oxford University, who received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1947, has been awarded the Priestley Medal, the highest honour in American chemistry. Since its establishment in 1922 it has only once previously been awarded to a foreigner—to Sir Ian Heilbron in 1945.

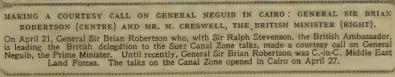
MR. A. E. MIDDLETON.

Elected as this year's chairman of the London County Council in succession to Mr. Edwin Bayliss. Mr. Middleton, who is sixty, is Labour member for North Islington. He is senior partner in a London firm of accountants, and is on the council of the Incorporated Society of Accountants.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL AFSHARTOOS.
Persian Chief of Police, who had been missing since April 20, was found murdered on April 26 near Lashkarak, some twenty-five miles from Teheran. Dr. Fatemi, the Persian Foreign Minister, said that there was no doubt it was a political murder, and that the authorities were going to issue a detailed statement.







ARRIVING IN ITALY TO TAKE UP HER POST AS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR: MRS. LUCE.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, the first woman ever to be accredited to the Italian Government, arrived in Rome on April 22 to take up her post as United States Ambassador. She arrived at Naples in an Italian liner accompanied by her husband, Mr. Henry Luce, who can be seen in our photograph (left).





WITH LIEUT.-GENERAL JOHN GLUBB, G.O.C. ARAB LEGION (LEFT): H.M. KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN. H.M. King Hussein of Jordan returned to his capital of Amman from London on April 6, and his Coronation is fixed for to-day, May 2. Our photograph shows him in battledress, addressing the inhabitants of a village west of Jerusalem, in the vicinity of the Armistice demarcation line, which he visited on April 12.



(i) the plan and layout of  $L'H\acute{e}\acute{e}\acute{e}\acute{e}\acute{e}$ , the tiny craft in which dr. Bonbard carrier out his heroic exprement. (2) alone in the atlantic—the start of the voyage. (3) medium the torn sall. (4) harponing a dolphin with

a knife tied to an oar. (5) cutting up the day's ration. (6) sucking the juice from a raw fish. (7) daily medical eduting—taking his own temperature. (8) exercises against cramp. (9) exlipe against his heat-

POURING SEA-WATER OVER HIS HEAD. (10) VITAMINS FROM THE SEA-HAULING IN PLANKTON. (11) A NARROW SECAPE-THE SEA-MICHOR FALLS TO WORK AND THE RAFT SALES AWAY. (12-14) ERZING OFF SHARKS, KOWADDISH AND GLANF RAYS-

which threatened to overturn or puncture the rapt. (15) daily relaxation—composing music. (16) the eventine's treat—listering to the radio for 12 hours. (17) the end of the 65-day voxtac—harbados sighthed.

### A HEROIC FEAT WHICH BRINGS NEW HOPE TO THE SHIPWRECKED: DR. BOMBARD'S CROSSING OF THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT FRESH WATER, GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYED FROM HIS OWN DESCRIPTION.

As reported in our issue of January 3, the French scientist Dr. Alain Bombard beached his life-float Utilitique on Barbados on December 22, sixty-five days after he had set sail from Las Palimas, in the Canaries. As shown in the drawings after he had set sail from Las Palimas, in the Canaries. As shown in the drawings modation and cramped living-space. Any creating of the Alfantic in such a craft was obviously a feat of great courage and endurance. But Dr. Bombard's feat was something far greater than that. In order to establish a scientific point (or, rather, a series of points) and also to hold out a new hope to all shipsweeked mariners, Dr. Bombard during this voyage relied solely on the produce of the sea for toot during this store of emergency food and water positions of the sea for toot during this store of emergency food and water before the sea for toot during this store of emergency food and water before the sea for toot during this typic of the sea for toot during this position of the sea for the sea

sucked their raw juices, drank rain-water as and when it was available, and some sea-water, and found the vitamine essential to health in draged plankton from the sea. Recently our Special Artist, Bryan de Grineau, visited Dr. Bombard from the sea. Recently our Special Artist, Bryan de Grineau, visited Dr. Bombard during the voyage into the series of drawings above. Figs. 3-10 summarise the onely scientist daily routine. In the early stages of the voyage had the sail to repair (Fig. 3). Every day began with catching the day's food. In Fig. 4, he is seen harpooning a small dolphin with a harpoon made of a knill labed to an oar. He took no special harpoon with him, since the shipwrecked mariner could hardly be expected to be so ludby; and, indeed, owing to the lack used an angled flabbone instead of the knile. The fish caught he divided used an angled flabbone instead of the knile. The fish caught he divided

into three (Fig. 5)—breakfast, lunch, dinner. Uniner tasted best, since it became part-cooked in the heat of the sun; but even so, Dr. Bombard has said that he never wants to eat any fish again. The juice of the raw fish (Fig. 6) he found of very great benefit. Part of the routine was both to maintain and record his town bottle his legs; to provent cramp and weakness. The blazing sun was a great trial and there was little he could do about it beyond pouring sea-water over his head. The nylon plankton net (Fig. 10) he found invaliables, and in his opinion such nets should be compulsory equipment in all life-raits. One day, he thought all was lost. An air-caushion, the property of the control of the state of the DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU, WITH THE PERSONAL ASSISTANCE OF DR. ALAIN BOMBARD.

a sail, drawing the raft away from him just a very little faster than he could swim. For about an hour in mid-ocean he pursued the raft until finally the fabric assaments became waterlogged and he was able to catch the raft and climb aboard exhausted. On a number of oceasions [Figs. 12-16] him safety was the raft; as swordish which might well have punctured the float; and giant rays (or devil-fish), up to 20. It across, which, although pacific in intention, indulge in such vast surface gambot that they can easily overwhelm so small a craft. Dr. Bombard's recreations during the long voyage were: composing music; latening to the 5.B.c. for an hour-and-half each, belakes and Cervantes. Sancho Panza's delight in luscious meals he found very trying reading.



# IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.

### MIRACLE OF A PANE OF GLASS.

By CLARENCE ELLIOTT, V.M.H.

ON a day in early March—a day of brilliant sunshine and vicious east wind—we were motoring across the Cotswolds, and pulled

off onto the roadside grass for a picnic lunch. Owing to the icy wind we decided to eat inside the car. It was pleasant to feel the sunshine pouring in through the closed window and soaking my shoulder with grateful warmth, whilst outside, only a foot or so away, conditions were almost arctic. The contrast

was so marked that, instinctively, I put my hand against the window-pane. As I expected, it was ice-cold. and that set me thinking about a phenomenon of which I had always been subconsciously or unthinkingly aware, but about which I had never stopped to wonder. a miracle is a ng which just thing could not happenbut has-then this, to my unscientific mind at any rate, was a miracle. Here were rays of heat, passing through a sheet of ice-cold glass, and coming out the other side still warm. Actually, of course, those heat rays had already passed through several miles of cold atmosphere before reaching the glass. But it was the glass which brought the miracle home to me as I sat there with a mouth full of sandwich and a mind full of wonder.

Doubtless scientists, physicists, would explain this thing in words of mixed parentage, terms which would

make it no less a miracle and no more understandable to the likes of me. That the glass remained cold despite the heat rays passing through it was explained by the cold wind passing over it continually. Without the wind the glass would very soon have become warm. Incidentally, I have read of another instance of this heat-ray phenomenon, which is even more astonishing to the lay mind than that of the pane of cold glass. The Eskimos in Alaska have a way of making fire by shaping a piece of ice—it must be clear and transparent—into a lens, like a burning- or reading-glass. This they use exactly as we would use a burning-glass, for focusing the sun's rays on to tinder.

But it was not this phenomenon precisely, this business of sun-heat rays and glass—and ice—that I intended to discuss, but the more general question of what a number of panes of glass assembled as an unheated greenhouse, a garden frame, or a cloche can do for the gardener. With any of these devices at his disposal the gardener can grow an enormous number of plants—and grow them to perfection—which he could not begin to cultivate otherwise. I will not attempt to discuss here the question of plant cultivation under cloches. Cloches are a miracle in their own right, with their own technique and their own literature; and far though the cloche movement has already gone, it seems safe to predict that it will be expanded further yet, and be applied to plants of value which

further yet, and be applied to plants of value which have not. yet been tried in their special shelter.

It is a little difficult to explain how and why an unheated greenhouse or frame has such a miraculous effect on plant growth. It might be thought that

it was a question of temperature. But it is not that alone. I believe that even more important than protection from cold is protection from wind, and, above all, protection from wind during periods of low temperature. There is, too, the control of moisture, of watering, that glass gives to the cultivator.

The average temperature in an unheated greenhouse is certainly slightly higher than the temperature outside. The glass traps sun-heat during the day, and later intercepts its radiation. But it would not be difficult to name many plants which will winter safely in a greenhouse, even though the temperature falls there to levels which would

kill those same plants outside. The hybrid or "greenhouse" Nerines of which I wrote last week are an example of borderland plants which will withstand low temperatures in an unheated greenhouse and flourish and flower there, despite frozen soil in their pots, but which will live in the open air but quite refuse ever to flower there. In

this case success is due almost entirely to the proper control watering that is given by the glass. A great gardenerfriend of mine tells me that he has had complete success with that usually tricky plant, Iris susiana, by growing it planted out in an unheated frame. Overhead glass gives him complete control of water supply —plenty of moisture during the growing and flowering period, and then, when the foliage begins to die off and the roots wish to go to rest, the frame-light goes on, and the plants get the complete drought and thorough sun-baking that is so necessary for them.

It is unfortunate that those lovely Cape flowers, the Watsonias, are not a little easier to manage generally in this country. Borderland plants as to hardiness, they seem to flourish in the warmer parts of the south and west, but seldom elsewhere. I am trying a few planted out in an In spite of lightly

unheated lean-to greenhouse. In spite of lightly frozen soil in their bed this winter, they appear to be quite unharmed. But a few planted in a bed just outside the house look far from happy. I believe that, planted out in a cold frame and given overhead-protection during the winter, they would be perfectly safe and produce their splendid flower spikes, like tall, unusually graceful gladioli.

Cyclamen persicum, the ancestor of the large-flowered greenhouse cyclamen, has been a great success in my unheated greenhouse the last year or two, so much so that I begin to wonder whether its handsome, large-flowered, sophisticated descendants would not grow and flower equally happily without heat. They would not, of course, be in flower for Christmas as nursery-grown specimens are, nor are they quite so opulently showy. In fact, the two types should not be seen in the same room at the same time. The wild type Cyclamen persicum has handsomely marbled foliage like C. neapolitanum, and the flowers are long-petalled and elegant, with a slight twist that greatly enhances their beauty. In colour they vary through paler to darker pink, a pink which always has a strain of claret in it—never of salmon. In some there is a zone of much darker colour at the base of the petals. One specimen which I had raised from seed, and which flowered for the first time this spring, had snow-white flowers which had the fragrance of lily-of-the-valley. But, as I say, the wild type Cyclamen persicum should never be seen in the same room with its opulent descendants. And the reason? Pure snob. Family snob. One makes the other look slightly vulgar, and the other makes one look definitely provincial.



"THE WILD TYPE CYCLAMEN PERSICUM HAS HANDSOMELY MARBLED FOLIAGE LIKE C. NEAPOLITANUM, AND THE FLOWERS ARE LONG-PETALLED AND ELEGANT, WITH A SLIGHT TWIST THAT GREATLY ENHANCES THEIR BEAUTY."

Photograph by J. E. Downward.



"IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THOSE LOVELY CAPE FLOWERS, THE WATSONIAS, ARE NOT A LITTLE EASIER TO MANAGE GENERALLY IN THIS COUNTRY." THE WHITE FORM, ANDERNEI, OF THE USUALLY PURPLE-SCARLET WATSONIA MERIANA.

Photograph by R. A. Malby and Co.

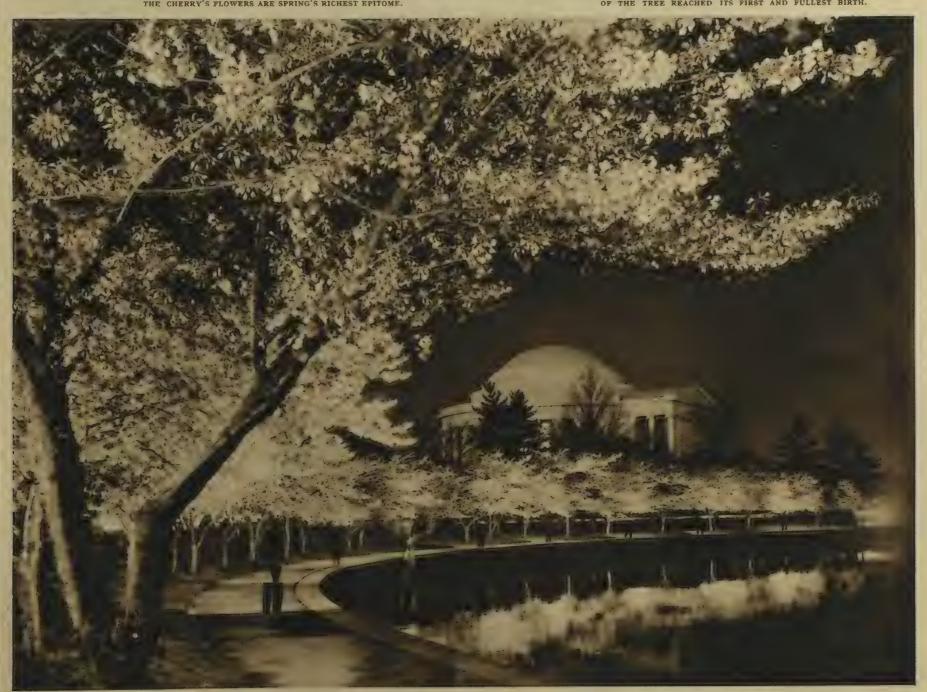
# CHERRY-BLOSSOM TIME IN THREE COUNTRIES; SPRING PAGEANTS IN ENGLAND, AMERICA, JAPAN.



FAIR HAIR, BLUE SKIES, PINK BLOSSOMS—CHERRY-BLOSSOM TIME IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND, WHERE THE CHERRY'S FLOWERS ARE SPRING'S RICHEST EPITOME.



CHERRY-BLOSSOM AND GLOBEMASTERS: TWO ASPECTS OF THE SPRING IN THE HOME OF THE FLOWERING CHERRY-JAPAN, WHERE THE CULT OF THE TREE REACHED ITS FIRST AND FULLEST BIRTH.



CHERRY-BLOSSOM AND THE NIGHT: SINGLE CHERRIES IN THE TIDAL BASIN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., WITH THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL IN THE BACKGROUND.

To the Elizabethan poets the cherry was something edible and, especially, red—a word for lips: to the modern, most usually something double, sterile, and white or pale pink—a word for snow. The cherry is now par excellence the flowering tree; and that cult of the loveliness of its blossom, which had its birth in Japan, has now spread all over the world. So great has been the growth of its popularity—especially in the double-pink forms—that in every English park and suburb it

seems the most profuse and, as it were, full-throated promise of spring. Most of the forms grown are developments of the Japanese cherry and of the common native wild cherry. But to many, equally beautiful and, with an added nobility of stature, is the wild bird cherry (*Primus padus*) of the North Country, which grows to a size suitable for Moore's Countess of Desmond, who "liv'd to much more than a hundred and ten, And was kill'd by a fall from a cherry tree then."



great mediæval "morality" of "Everyman" begins with these lines for the Messenger:

I pray you all give your audience, And hear this matter with reverence, By figure a moral play . . . That of our lives and ending shows How transitory we be all day.

The passage might well be spoken at the beginning of Graham Greene's "The Living Room," at Wyndham's

Theatre, though I am not sure that one could go on to say: "The matter is wondrous precious."

It is indeed a disturbing, far from endearing, piece that in future will be some persons' hair-shirt. However they dislike it, they will be unable to take it off; "The Living Room" must always be cropping up in the records as one of the most provocative dramas of its time. It may not be a first-rank play, but it is an urgent, ding-dong debate, and one that is acted with an unswerving command.

The argument should be heard, I think, in the theatre. Shred Mr. Greene's plot to its elements, and we have the superficially not very striking tale of a married man of early middle age in love with a girl of twenty. (The girl should be put first.) But there are all manner of complications. man is a psychologist and an agnostic; he is married to a neurotic wife. Rose, the girl, is a Roman Catholic, an orphan in the care of her great-uncle, a crippled priest (Eric Portman in familiar wheel-chair), and

of her dismaying great - aunts. At first Rose is defiant about her illicit affair. Then, inexorably, the dramatist shows to us how the sense of sin that permeates the play at length overcomes her, and forces her to a desperate act of expiation. There is bound to be long argument, inside Wyndham's and out, over what Shakespeare called the "canon gainst self - slaughter.' can foresee that audiences will be riven, that they will be taking sides as sharply as Sophocles Euripides and appear to have done in their two versions of "Electra," where

Sophocles condoned the murder of Clytemnestra and Euripides condemned it.

Mr. Greene's "moral play," his first, prickles with

matter for argument. The challenging drama is heightened by its scene. We are skied in a grim London house, in an old third-floor nursery used as a living-room. The family, the two great-aunts-one a bigoted dragon, one a mildly deranged dove—and their brother, the "useless priest" (presented with a just moderation by Eric Portman), are up in this eyrie because so many of the rooms have been closed. They are rooms in which someone has died, and which, therefore, cannot be used again. The formidable Aunt Helen has made the rule, so here they all live in sad and needless squalor. is the most macabre background imaginable for a play that seems to have behind it a massed anvil of thunder-cloud. The text

### SENSE OF SIN.

WORLD

By J. C. TREWIN

may be cumbrous at times; there may be such an old "property" of emotional drama as a letter found in a dressing-gown pocket. But I think that most playgoers will forget the minor flaws and come away desperately anxious to argue about ethics: some angrily, for problems such as these-problems of moral conduct, religious faith—must always spring dispute. None should argue long about the performance of

Dorothy Tutin. The young actress takes the heart as

a girl, a rose-of-May, condemned (some will hold) to wither. Her last sad prayer haunts me uncomfortably. Earlier she has a fresh, wide-eyed sincerity, a confidence in life, that must be immediately winning. This is a part for an ingénue that is much ado about something; Miss Tutin sustains it with a beautiful certainty. Her triumph is the more marked because, having heard so much about the performance before "The Living Room " arrived in London, some must have gone to the theatre armoured in a certain obstinacy. Inevitably, excessive praise sometimes provokes this reaction. Here we can report merely that Miss Tutin deserves her praise. With her, Mr. Greene has also to thank Eric Portman, the confessor in the wheel-chair, who speaks carefully, though unflinchingly, for his creed; Violet Farebrother as the horrible greataunt, blinded by bigotry, and Mary Jerrold as the wandering one; and John Robinson and Valerie Taylor as that sad pair, the psychologist who cannot cure himself

—and who seems to



"THE POINT OF THE PRESENT REVIVAL IS THE RETURN TO LONDON OF THE FAMOUS ITALIAN ACTOR, RUGGERO RUGGERI, WHO ACTED THE PART HERE IN 1945": "ENRICO QUARTO" (ST. JAMES'S), SHOWING THE EIGHTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD ACTOR IN THE TITLE-RÔLE. MR. TREWIN SAYS: "HE MAY HAVE LOST SOME OF HIS FORCE . . . BUT IT IS STILL AN ASTONISHINGLY ACUTE, NEEDLE-POINTED PERFORMANCE . . ."



"GRAHAM GREENE'S FIRST PLAY IS ONE THAT, NIGHTLY (AND RIGHTLY) WILL BE DEBATED LONG AFTER THE CURTAIN FALLS. IT BRISTLES WITH PROBLEMS, ETHICAL AND EMOTIONAL; AND IT IS ACTED FINELY, AND WITHOUT A HINT OF AFFECTATION, BY DOROTHY TUTIN, ERIC PORTMAN, AND A FAITHFUL COMPANY": "THE LIVING FOOM" (WYNDHAM'S), SHOWING A SCENE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PLAY, WITH (L. TO R.) MICHAEL DENNIS (JOHN ROBINSON); ROSE PEMBERTON (DOROTHY TUTIN) AND MISS TERESA BROWNE (MARY JERROLD).

NOT BE A FIRST-RANK PLAY, BUT IT IS AN URGENT, DING-DONG DEBATE, AND C ACTED WITH AN UNSWERVING COMMAND": "THE LIVING ROOM," SHOWING T WHICH MICHAEL DENNIS TRIES TO SEE ROSE AT THE BROWNES' HOUSE (L. TO JAMES BROWNE (ERIC PORTMAN); MISS HELEN BROWNE (VIOLET FAREBROTHE TERESA BROWNE (MARY JERROLD) AND MICHAEL DENNIS (JOHN ROBINSON). have what Desdemona called "a divided duty "-and his neurotic

# OUR CRITIC'S FIRST-NIGHT JOURNAL.

wife, whose single scene Miss Taylor acts with a

sweeping power.

"THE LIVING ROOM" (Wyndham's).—Graham Greene's first play is one that, nightly (and rightly), will be debated long after the curtain falls. It bristles with problems, ethical and emotional; and it is acted finely, and without a hint of affectation, by Dorothy Tutin, Eric Portman, and a faithful company. Tributes also to Peter Glenville, the producer; and to Lestie Hurry, who has designed the setting of what must surely be one of the least pleasant living-rooms in London. (April 16.)

"GOSSIP COLUMN" (Q).—You could knock down this little play with a feather. But it has some useful lines and an amiably moonstruck air; and Adrianne Allen, Gladys Henson, and the rest did a lot for their author, Richard Buckle. (April 14-19.)

"ENRICO QUARTO" (St. James's).—London is glad to welcome back Ruggero Ruggeri, Italy's leading tragic player. Here, aided by his Italian company, he acts again the Pirandellian "Henry" who challenges us on the nature of reality. This masks-and-faces play is, as we know, a strange compound of drama and metaphysical speculation; and Signor Ruggeri fits the frame precisely. (April 20.)

"GRACIE FIELDS (Palladium).—Miss Fields remains at the head of the English music-hall. At the Palladium we find, in two senses, a royal reception. (April 20.)

"TURANDOT" (Covent Carden).—The opera season starts with Puccini: Gertrude Grob-Prandl as the Princess. (April 20.)

Personally, I felt that the play sagged at its close. True, the last passage of debate is essential to Mr. Greene's plan; but, theatrically, excitement ends with Dorothy Tutin's prayer. We can certainly "give our audience and hear this matter with reverence"—though the more argumentative, barred from answering back, may have to be restrained from

THEATRE.

plucking up their seats in an ecstasy of frustration.

The Garrick Theatre stands a little further down Charing Cross Road from Wyndham's. There, in the same week as "The Living Room," arrived a play that I mentioned briefly in last week's journal. It is called "Dangerous Curves," and after twenty minutes or so it had some of its first-night audience in a state of searing discomfort. It is embarrassing to sit through a play that, clearly, cannot be saved artistically; that, in fact, must grow worse. The shade of that thriller-craftsman, Edgar Wallace, would have moaned at the clumsy manner in which the plot of one of Peter Cheyney's novels had been transplanted to the stage. All I knew definitely was that Slim Callaghan, the Cheyney "private eye"—and not my favourite man—was investigating something-or-other at an unconscionable length. As the plot turned cloudier, and the violence became more excessive, apprehension grew. At the end—to coin a phrase—one's worst fears were realised. The cast had toiled furiously; but nothing could shield them against a remorseless drizzle of cheap, sub-Bowery backchat. The blackmailers, bullies, razor-slashers, and so forth, were not disturbed by a sense of sin. I cannot imagine two evenings less alike than "The Living Room" and this unfortunate experiment in the tough-and-nasty.

It was a long way from the foolishness in an alleged Park Lane to Luigi Pirandello's extraordinary bit of theatrical artifice, "Henry IV.," or, more properly, "Enrico Quarto," as it is called in the original Italian text at the St. James's. The complex drama, theatre-cum-metaphysics, is familiar now in London, with its mock-Emperor, the man who has

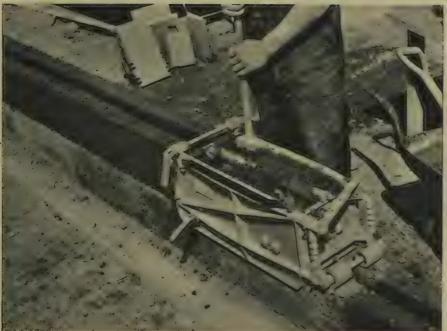
masqueraded during insanity; who finds, when his mind clears, that it is better for him to sustain the illusion; and who, at length, is condemned to do so. The point of the present revival is the return to London of the famous Italian actor, Ruggero Ruggeri, who acted the part here in 1925. He may have lost some of his force (he is eighty-two); but it is still an astonishingly acute, needle-pointed performance: its technical command can impress even those to whom Max Beerbohm addressed himself (a glint in his eye) in the essay called "An Hypocrisy in Playgoing," after a visit, long ago, to Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," in Italian, with Duse:

You lurch this way and that, clutching futile air, like the central figure in blindman's buff. Occasionally you do catch a word or two. These are only the proper names, but they are very welcome. It puts you in pathetic conceit with yourself, for the moment, when, from the welter of unmeaning vowels and consonants, "Eilert Lovborg" or "Hedda Gabler" suddenly detaches itself, like a silver trout "rising" from a muddy stream.

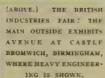
Without hypocrisy, very much can be enjoyed at "Enrico Quarto." The trout rise often. Ruggero Ruggeri is an actor who can speak with hand and eye and pose. If I wanted more terror at the last (that final sense of sin?), "Yes, now... inexorably... for ever," I may have been too exorbitant.

# BRITAIN'S SHOP-WINDOW: SOME OUTSTANDING EXHIBITS FROM THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.





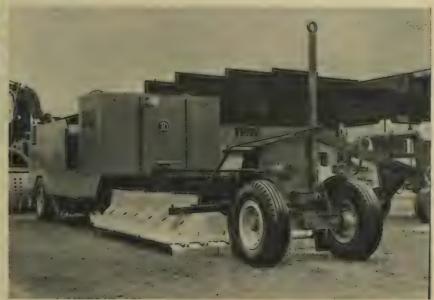
MAKING A CONCRETE CAVITY WALL WITHOUT "SHUTTERING": A "MULTIFORM" CONCRETE WALL-MAKER WITH A WORKING RATE EQUIVALENT TO



1280 BRICKS A DAY



A POWER STATION A GIRL CAN CARRY; A PETROL-DRIVEN ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCER, ADEQUATE FOR LIGHTING A COUNTRY COTTAGE, EXHIBITED AT CASTLE BROMWICH.



CLAIMED AS THE FIRST IN BRITAIN AND THE FIRST SHOWN AT THE B.I.F.: A DEVICE (SHOWN BY JACK OLDING AND CO.) WHICH HEATS AND CUTS TAR MACADAM ROADS.



THE "HANDY ANDY" WARM AIR TOWEL, BY QUIZ ELECTRICS, IN THIS, HOT AIR DRIES BOTH HANDS AND THE FACE IN ABOUT 30 SECONDS.



AT THE OLYMPIA SECTION IN LONDON: A MODEL OF THE CORONATION ROUTE BEING INSPECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, INCLUDING VISITORS FROM THE GOLD COAST, CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The British Industries Fair, the shop-window to the world of Britain's manifold factories, opened on Monday, April 27, at London and Birmingham. The London part of the Fair is being held in both Olympia and Earls Court; while the heavy industry exhibits (this year comprising more than half the total number) are on show at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. For the first time since the war all sections of the Fair were opened to the public every afternoon and all day on the Saturday until the closing of the exhibition on May 8. New features at

Earls Court included a "sectional city" of prefabricated buildings (such as a complete school, a clinic and several types of houses). A new feature at Olympia was devoted to small craft, from sea-going yachts to dinghies. At Earls Court a great display of textiles, with a Coronation theme, was staged. Nineteen Commonwealth countries and possessions are exhibiting. It was announced that H.M. the Queen would visit Earls Court on May 6, while the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret would visit Olympia on May 1.



# THE WORLD OF THE CINEMA.



# PIE À L'ANGLAISE.

By ALAN DENT.

A DECK-CHAIR on a hotel balcony at Famagusta, in the Island of Cyprus, is not, perhaps, the ideal place in which to sit in judgment on a handful of foreign films seen in London a long-seeming week ago. It is a hotel which tries hard—but with no kind of success, providentially l—to be English. At the centre of the elaborate lunch I am now digesting there was a course, for example, called—believe it or not, beloved reader—pie à l'anglaise. This had come straight from the oven in an oval dish. Its crust was crisp, luscious and yellow enough to suggest that an

crisp, luscious and yellow enough to suggest that an egg had gone to its making. It had chunks of beef in it, and fat pork, and indubitable kidneys; it had, too, potatoes and peas and carrots, and rich gravy. In fact, it lacked only an inverted egg-cup at the heart of it to make it quite nostalgically like the Yorkshire potato-pie which my father—a born cook—used to produce when the whim took him in the faraway days when I was a little boy.

But I suppose I had better digress

But I suppose I had better digress from this eupeptic rhapsody and come to my films. They are "The Medium," a film made by Gian Carlo-Minotti from his own sinister opera—"Night Beauties," a fantasy directed by René Clair—and "Don Camillo," a latter-day parable directed by Julien Duvivier. Now it seems to me that both the Clair and the Duvivier films are in their way eminently successful, but that the Minotti film—pace every other film-critic I have read—is not successful at all. This young Italian has a very remarkable talent. He is a composer who writes his own librettos. "The Medium"—with its horrifying tale of a fake spiritualist who is touched during a séance by a dead hand she cannot account for—was wonderfully effective in the theatre. It was a small masterpiece, and the same writer-composer's "The Consul" was nothing less than a big masterpiece.

professional dramatic critics, I prefer operatic performers to be heard rather than seen. I am in this, as in so many other things, at one with that most witty and urbane New York critic, Mr. John Mason Brown, who has just been telling us—in an exhilarating new sheaf of essays called "As They Appear"—that over-grand opera is practically anathema to him anyway. I rush to shield behind him in the courageous avowal: "I happen to be one of those who find all operas, except 'Carmen,' too long." And I applaud his list of arguments against opera, though he calls



A FILM WHICH "HAS AUTOMATICALLY AND IMMEDIATELY BECOME A FILM-CLASSIC": "THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO," DIRECTED BY JULIEN DUVIVIER. A SCENE FROM THE FILM (A RIZZOLI-AMATO PRODUCTION IN CO-OPERATION WITH FRANCINEX PARIGI), IN WHICH THE PRIEST, DON CAMILLO (FFRNANDEL) PRAYS FOR GUIDANCE FROM THE LORD.

prepared script was ignored. He has made his own statement to the effect that "the director must be his own camera-man if his film is to be a real work of art, because to give personality to a film the poet-director's mind must live in the room behind the lens, he must lend his human soul to the artificial limbs of the camera"

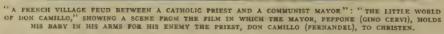
Those theories are doubtless as fine as they sound. But it is the achievement, not the theory behind it, on which one has to pass judgment. And it is my duty to set down that, as a cinematic as distinct from a theatrical experience, "The Medium"

theatrical experience, "The Medium" seemed to me disjointed, abrupt, strained, now and then ludicrous (which it nowhere was in the theatre), and over and over again faulty in mere matters of ordinary technique and workmanship. Its hysterical tension would be practically intolerable without the remarkable control and restraint of the central and all-important performance, that of Marie Powers, who repeats her bizarre stage performance of the medium. This is a film, in short, which one will try to forget but won't be able to—for the all-powerful reason that the original work on which it has been precariously built is quite unforgettable.

No one, on the other hand, will try to forget either "Night Beauties" or "Don

No one, on the other hand, will try to forget either "Night Beauties" or "Don Camillo," because both are assured and unstrained examples of good direction knowing precisely what its aim is and achieving that aim without fuss or eccentricity. Or only a little eccentricity, in the case of M. Clair, who does not always attain to the first fine careless rapture of his early films, like "Le Million," and cannot keep his conclusion from degenerating into a shapeless romp. But for its first hour or so "Night Beauties" is charming, and Gérard Philippe is delightful as the young musician who lives in dreams in every period of human history from the







"FERNANDEL AND GINO CERVI GIVE US SOME EXQUISITE HIGH-COMEDY PLAYING": "THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO," SHOWING THE PRIEST, DON CAMILLO (FERNANDEL), AND THE COMMUNIST MAYOR, PEPPONE (GINO CERVI).

But, as has been proved over and over again, mastery in the theatre does not necessarily mean mastery in the medium of the cinema, which is so

It would be pleasant to record that Mr. Minotti, who is entirely new to films, simply walked into a studio and achieved a film—very much in the style of those musical prodigies of his own race who now and again step out of their cradles on to a conductor's rostrum and proceed to interpret Beethoven and Brahms when they can hardly be presumed to have finished their first teething troubles. Mr. Minotti achieved a film all right, but it was a film whose best virtues were there already before he entered the studio. These are the pungently melodramatic story and the aptly intense music to which he has set it. It is perfectly possible that this film, "The Medium," goes considerably further than I opine it does in the difficult matter of screening an opera. Like most

it a list of "hackneyed complaints"—the objections "that, while opera pretends to be music drama, it forgets the drama in the interests of the music; that it is the prisoner of static and silly conventions which destroy stage illusion; and that, though its singers, mountainous or willowy, can sing like nightingales, all too often they content themselves with acting like auks." These complaints may be hackneyed, but it seems to me that they have here been re-stated very engagingly.

mr. Minotti has charm as well as high talent. He has told the world—i.e., his publicity manager—that direct if irresponsible advice about film-making came to him in the first place from M. Jean Cocteau, who said: "The only way to make a good film is to know nothing about it. Go straight at it, unprepared, and ask for the impossible." Mr. Minotti himself declares that he took this advice, that much of "The Medium" was improvised on the set, and that often his carefully

Stone Age to the Age of Uranium. Of "Don Camillo," let it only be said that this French village feud between a Catholic priest and a Communist mayor—Fernandel and Gino Cervi giving us some exquisite high-comedy playing—has automatically and immediately become a film-classic.

film-classic.

It was amusing to read that M. Clair was in a rage when informed that "The Beauties of the Night," as a translation of his "Les Belles de Nuit," was liable to misconstruction—that it might mean, God save the mark, a thing of naught (as Dogberry would say). But is "Night Beauties" any kind of improvement? Would not "Night Visions" come nearer to it? Anyhow, it seems to me that a film which is in French should be allowed to retain its French title. "Les Belles de Nuit" is as different from "Night Beauties" as Nice is from Clacton—or, come to that, as my pie à l'anglaise is different from the toad-in-the-hole I shall be facing up to again about the time these words of mine appearin print.

# "GILBERT AND SULLIVAN": THE STORY BEHIND THE OPERAS FILMED IN COLOUR.



THE PRINCIPAL CONFLICT IN SULLIVAN'S LIFE: ARTHUR SULLIVAN, THE YOUNG MAN (MAURICE EVANS), WITH GRACE MARSTON (DINAH SHERIDAN), WHO BREAKS THEIR ENGAGEMENT BECAUSE HE "STOOPS" TO COMIC OPERA.



W. S. GILBERT (ROBERT MORLEY) SIGNS THE SAVOY OPERAS AGREEMENT: (LEFT TO RIGHT, STANDING) SULLIVAN (MAURICE EVANS), HELEN LENOIR, LATER MRS. CARTE (EILEEN HERLIE), MRS. GILBERT (ISABEL DEAN), CARTE (PETER FINCH).





THE D'OYLY CARTE COMPANY EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK—AN EXCERPT FROM "PINAFORE" ON BOARD SHIP. (L. TO R.) MARTYN GREEN AS GEORGE GROSSMITH, ANN HANSLIP, PRINCIPAL SOPRANO, AND ERIC BERRY AS RUTLAND BARRINGTON.



THE QUARREL OVER THE CARPET WHICH BROKE THE PARTNERSHIP: (L. TO R.) ROBERT MORLEY AS GILBERT, MAURICE EVANS AS SULLIVAN, EILEEN HERLIE AS MRS. CARTE AND PETER FINCH AS D'OYLY CARTE.



THE RECONCILIATION DURING THE REHEARSAL OF A REVIVAL OF "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD": SULLIVAN (IN BATH-CHAIR) SHAKES HANDS WITH GILBERT, WHILE MRS. CARTE LOOKS ON. SULLIVAN, GILBERT AND CARTE TOOK THE CURTAIN-CALL TOGETHER.

The film "Gilbert and Sullivan," which is due to have its première on Friday, May 8, at the Plaza Theatre, W.1, is described as "a screen entertainment which seeks to recapture the essence of the personalities and works of the celebrated operatic team throughout their tempestuous career and the colourful background of Victorian England against which they rose to fame and fortune." It has been filmed in Technicolor and is presented by London Films. It is a Launder-Gilliat

Production and has been directed by Sidney Gilliat from a screen-play by Sidney Gilliat and Leslie Baily. Sullivan is played by Maurice Evans and Gilbert by Robert Morley. The story opens with the performance of Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," and ends with Gilbert pausing beside Sullivan's memorial on the Embankment, before leaving for Windsor to be knighted, in 1907. In between lie the triumphs of the operas and the long series of personal conflicts.

BROODING over the recent fad for carvings of ladies looking rather like knobbly potatoes with holes through their middles, and to the present fad for wire contraptions which would have delighted old-

FIG. I. "HEAD OF A GIRL"; A BRONZE BY

SIR ALFRED GILBERT, R.A. (1854-1934.)

This work, which dates from 1882, was exhibited at the Royal Academy. It is individualistic rather than typical, and the model was an Italian domestic worker. It was purchased by Luke Fildes, whose painting "The Doctor" enjoyed so great a popularity.

Photograph by permission of Adam Charles Black.

The Doctor

fashioned rat-catchers before they became high-falutin' and called themselves rodent operators, I have come to the mournful conclusion that almost any remarks about sculpture are liable to be misunderstood. If I do not mistake the position, the world seems to be divided between those who like their sculpture to look like something in heaven and those who prefer it to look like nothing on earth, and it appears to be impossible to persuade these two kinds of people to converse amicably together. Indeed, if you do honestly feel—and feel deeply—that a shapely young woman by Maillol or a head Rodin leads one nearer the stars than a series of austere cubes and curves, you are liable to become cross and raise your blood-pressure to no purpose whatever, because your opponent, who is of the opposite, anti-classical school, is probably raising his blood-pressure also. I prefer to take up a purely neutral attitude—that is, I shall hope to meet many sculptors on the far side of the Styx, a Greek

or two and a Chinese, and the man, whoever he was, who carved the Virtues by the doors of Strasbourg Cathedral, and, of course, the great Italians and certainly Maillol, whereas I shall not be caring at all how long some others remain on earth. Among those who have paid their passage money to Charon fairly recently is Alfred Gilbert, but I shall approach him with caution, for I doubt whether a couple of decades in the Elysian Fields will have made him easier to manage
—moreover, he could not bear criticism, but whether that was because of spiritual pride or because critics are alleged to be a tiresome race, I am not competent to judge. Eminent sculptors of public monuments are peculiarly liable to criticism because their work is very nearly indestructible and difficult not to see, and they often experience the most exasperating torments from aldermanic committees who have not learnt how to ride a highmettled horse with a loose rein.

If ever there was a tem-peramental animal it was Gilbert, peramental animal it was Gilbert, and Mr. Adrian Bury brings this out very well indeed in "Shadow of Eros," which, in spite of its somewhat precious title, is a life of the sculptor nicely compounded of affection, admiration and regret.

Here was a man of rare talent—I use the word of set

# On this page Frank Davis reviews "Shadow of Eros," by Adrian Bury, Hon. R.W.S., F.R.S.A. An Edition of 300 numbered copies, Nos. 1-53 signed by the author and bound in full brown Niger Morocco. 6 gns.: Nos. 54-300 half-bound in brown Niger Morocco and fawn buckram. 3 gns. Dropmore Press.

# PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

# A MAN OUT OF TUNE WITH HIS WORLD.\*



By FRANK DAVIS.

purpose, because, to my mind, "genius" cannot be applied to him—and remarkable industry, who enjoyed for a brief period great success and then succumbed to self-inflicted disaster. He was hopelessly maladjustedhe could collaborate with no one and he was incapable of dealing with money. All he needed was a firm commonsensical business manager who would look after his affairs, see he carried out his promises, and keep the wolf from the door. As it was, he was overwhelmed with work, he would accept part payment

for commissions which he never finished because he was so worried by lack of money that his hand (by his exacting standards) had lost its cunning; at length, in 1901, he became bankrupt, resigned from the Royal Academy, and took refuge at Bruges. In 1926 he was persuaded to return to England to finish the tomb of the Duke of Clarence (elder son of Edward VII.), which he had begun in 1892, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Then at last he was freed from all business worries. He was accommodated in the studio which had occasionally been used by the Princess Louise at the back of Kensington Palace, and received the commission to design the Queen Alexandra Memorial which was unveiled in 1932 by King George V. "It was the last, most secure and peaceful home of his life. was able to work entirely as he wished. As long as he could feel, think, aspire and create, so long would he try to make things of beauty." He died in 1934 aged eighty. His best-known work is Eros in Piccadilly Circus, which is regarded with affection by thousands who never raise their eyes to it, largely because they are either dodging the traffic above ground or diving into the subway for safety—and of those thousands not one in a hundred is aware that the fountain surmounted by the winged god is a memorial to the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. This was in 1887; he was thirty-three, A.R.A., and the wind of fortune seemed set fair. Yet this famous and immensely popular work was the beginning of his The Committee interfered with his design. there were delays, and Gilbert lost money by it, partly owing to a rise in the price of copper. Nor was Eros greeted with any great enthusiasm when he first stood poised

their enthusiasm too heartily. What Gilbert would say of this rather back-handed compliment I tremble think. In some eyes the Duke of Clarence tomb at Windsor, with its exquisite detail and brilliant mixture of the mediæval and the Renaissance, is overelaborate, and many will regret that the sculptor's original conception, illustrated by Mr. Bury (Fig. 3), was not carried out. But this tomb, the Eros and the Queen Alexandra Memorial are so well known that it is easy to forget other work by him—and, indeed,

I have driven through
Bedford on several

occasions and looked up at the John Howard statue without realising that it was by Gilbert, though the base should have told me. But I, and, I believe, many others, will be specially beholden to the author for reproducing two early busts (Figs. 1 and 2) of the years 1882 and 1883 respectively; the girl was a domestic, the old man a Capri fisherman. Here, surely, is subtlety and knowledge and a pro-found interest in both form and character. At this point I ask permission to quote the words of a contemporary:

To give an impression of how the sculptor works, the state of mind, and the moods by which the successive stages are achieved, imagine him then in a state in which critical analysis of the form and

achieved, imagine him then in a state in which critical analysis of the form and emotional exaltation are present at the same time. To the exclusion of all else his vision is concentrated on the model, and he begins (a state of high nervous tension). His searching and loving eye roams over the soft contours of the face and is caught by the edges of the brow enclosing the eyes, and so to the cheek-bones, and then downwards past the mouth and nose. The mask is lightly fixed and the salient points established. . . . The expression of the eyes, and the shape and droop of the upper eyelid, the exact curve of the under-lid is drawn. Here great care is exercised and the drawing must be of hairbreadth exactness. The nostrils are defined, and for this a surgeon's drawn. Here great care is exercised and the drawing must be of hairbreadth exactness. The nostrils are defined, and for this a surgeon's sharp eye, and exactitude of observation and handling are necessary; a trembling sensitiveness, for the nostrils breathe; and from thence to the contours of the lips and the partition of the lips. Then the contours of the cheeks, the faintest indication of the cheek-bones, and the oval of the head never exactly symmetrical, must be shown, and when so much is achieved—a halt. A sonnet of Shakespeare, or Faust's invocation to Helen comes to mind. Return to work. Inward fire must be translated to clay. The mind and hand of the sculptor must work together, an embracing mind, an active and translating hand, a conjunction of material and spiritual. From the model who sits quietly, unconscious of the absorbed worker, the sculptor draws out wizard-like the soul, and by a process almost of incantation builds up the image.



FIG. 2. "HEAD OF AN OLD MAN"; A BRONZE OF A CAPRI FISHERMAN, BY SIR ALFRED GILBERT, R.A.

"Structure, form and features are deeply studied" in the two early portrait heads by Sir Alfred Gilbert, which we reproduce. That of the Capri fisherman dates from 1883.

Photograph by permission of Adam and Charles Black.



FIG. 3. "SKETCH FOR THE TOME OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE, K.G."; BY SIR ALFRED GILBERT, R.A. (Bronzed wax and plaster upon a plaster base; 11% ins. high, 16% ins. long and 7 ins. wide.)

This represents "the first idea for the recumbent figure and one angel holding the crown of immortality." It dates from 1892 and was exhibited at the R.A. in 1894. (By permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum.)

Illustrations from "Shadow of Eros," by courtesy of the publishers, the Dropmore Press.

so gracefully above the traffic. Mr. Bury says: "... The memorial aroused general hostility and many years were to pass before Eros became the darling of London town." Be it noted that he is so much beloved that he is shut up in a cage for the Coronation, presumably to discourage his admirers from expressing

Who wrote this magnificent description of a sculptor's feelings?

Mr. Jacob Epstein in his "Let There Be Sculpture." I quote it with gratitude in this context because I rather think that Gilbert did not invariably approve of Epstein: here, surely, they

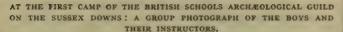
could have met on common ground.

† Quotation from "Let There Be Sculpture," by Jacob Epstein (1940), by courtesy of the publishers, Michael Joseph.

# THE FIRST CAMP FOR SCHOOLBOYS ARRANGED BY THE BRITISH SCHOOLS ARCHÆOLOGICAL GUILD.



PARTY LEADERS RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE LEAVING THE CAMP: (FROM L. TO R.) MICHAEL FRENCHMAN, BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL; RODNEY FULLER AND ROGER SHORTER, OF HURSTPIERPOINT COLLEGE; MR. PETER WOODARD, ORGANISER OF THE GUILD; AND MR. RONALD WINTER, A MASTER AT KING'S SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.





SETTING OUT TO EXCAVATE A ROMANO-BRITISH SITE AT WOLSTONBURY: SOME OF THE SCHOOLBOY ARCHÆOLOGISTS LEAVING THEIR CAMP ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS.



LEARNING THE TECHNIQUE OF EXCAVATION IN THE FIELD: SCHOOLBOY ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT WORK ON A ROMANO-BRITISH SITE ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. PETER WOODARD.



THE THRILL OF DISCOVERY: SCHOOLBOYS UNCOVERING PART OF A ROMANO-BRITISH HUT WALL AT WOLSTONBURY AND REMOVING THE SOIL WITH INFINITE CARE.

THE first experimental camp of the British Schools Archæological Guild was held on the Sussex Downs at Wolstonbury, Hurstpierpoint, from April 15. The object of the Guild, of which Mr. Peter Woodard (a greatgrandson of Nathaniel Woodard, the founder of the sixteen Woodard, the founder of the sixteen Woodard Schools, of which Hurstpierpoint is one) is organiser and hon. secretary, is to co-ordinate the archæological work of schoolboys, schoolgirls and schools all over the country. The advisory committee already includes six headmasters and [Continued below, left.



DISCUSSING SOME OF THE FINDS, WHICH INCLUDED PIECES OF POTTERY AND A BRONZE BROOCH: (L. TO R.) GORDON PAXTON, LONDON UNIVERSITY; RODNEY FULLER AND ROGER SHORTEF, HURSTPIERPOINT COLLEGE; TOM GARLICK, MORECOMBE GRAMMAR SCHOOL; AND MR. WOODARD.

Continued.)
six archæologists. The Guild badge bears the motto "Respice Præterita" (Look again at the things of the past) and the teaching of field technique is to play a prominent part in the Guild's programme. At this first camp a Romano-British site on the Downs was excavated and interesting finds were made, including a bronze brooch, coins and many fragments of pottery and glass. Miss Jean Poole,

a schoolmistress and keen archæologist from Southwold, Suffolk, was the only woman at the camp, and she volunteered to do the cooking. Our readers may remember that in our issue of September 2, 1950, we published photographs of Mr. Woodard with a party of boys from Hurstpierpoint College at work on the same site at Wolstonbury.

(ABOVE.)
FIG. I. THE SITE OF
THE EVERTI NECCOFOLIS, WHERE NINE
TOMBS OF THE PERIOD
I450 TO 1150 B.C.
WERE EXCAVATED—
NEAR THE HEAPS OF
SOIL. FINE GOLD
ORNAMENTS WERE
DISCOVERED, IN THE
BACKGROUND, KOUK-

(RIGHT.)
FIG. 4. AN IVORY
MASTERFIECE OF OVER
3000 YEARS AGO: A
HIRROR HANDLE
(ABOUT \$\frac{1}{2}\] INS. HIGH)
FROM TOMB 8 AT
EVERTI, SHOWING A
WERV LIKE THE
"CRIFFON FLAVER"
IVORY, NOW IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM,
DISCOVERED AT
ENCOMIN 1896.

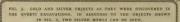




FIG. 7. LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY FOUND IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. PART OF THE EVRETI CEMETERY. THE OBJECT, LOWER LEFT, IS OF GREEN STONE, AND WAS PROBABLY USED AS A MACE-MEAD. ITS DIAMETER IS ABOUT 25 INS.

# AN IVORY MASTERPIECE AND TREASURES 3000 YEARS AGO: REMARKABLE FINDS FROM

IN our issue of April 18 we published an article, photographs and a reconstruction drawing on some of the findings of Mr. J. H. IIII and the property of the Cardeny, the University of St. Andrews, with assistance from the Carnegle Trust, the Directors of Tate and Lyle, the Birmingham City Museums, the British Academy, the University of St. Andrews of the St. Other Andrews of London; and it will shortly resume operations in the British and the St. Other St. Other





FIG. 8. A DETAILED VIEW OF TWO OF THE GOLD RINGS WITH CLOISONNÉ BEZELS FOUND AT EVRETT—SPLENDID EXAMPLES OF THE MYCENEAN JEWELLER'S CRAFT. A TYPICAL BEZEL IS SHOWN IN FIG. 9.

# OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THE CYPRUS OF A BRONZE AGE CEMETERY NEAR OLD PAPHOS.

times. To this last period, which is reckoned to fall between the years 1200 and 1150 n.c., is sarribed, on the evidence at present available, the foruit of the Everticemetery. Although here, too, there has been much subsequent looting and disturbance, the abundant pottery, with the jewellery and the twories which survive, are ample proof of the high presperity of Old Paphos in this age (Figs. 2-9). These grave furnishings show a remarkable similarity to those of the corresponding tombs of Eshemi-Akaisa. Attention is drawn in particular to the corresponding tombs of Eshemi-Akaisa. Attention is drawn in particular to the corresponding tombs of Eshemi-Akaisa. Attention is drawn in particular to the corresponding tombs of Eshemi-Akaisa. Attention is drawn in the Griffon-clayer ivory of Enkomi, now in the British Museuse counterpart in the Griffon-clayer ivory of Enkomi, now in the British Museuse counterpart in their bulls'-head pendants (Fig. 2), to the gold finger-rings, with their contains a substantial tower of the same attelling to the substantial towards and the substantial





FIG. 9. THE BEZEL IS IN TWO LAYERS, THE COLD CLOISONS BEING SET UPRIGHT IN THE UPPER LAYER AND THE VITREOUS PASTE FUSED IN SITU, NOT INLAID.

(ABOVE.)

(ABOVE.)

FIG. ST. THER I YORY ORJECTS FOUND IN THE
FIG. ST. TOMBS. NOTABLE AMONG THEM ABE
(ABOVE, LEFT) A CARVED BOX.11D; (RIGHT) A
SMALL SHOVEL-SPOON, THE HANDLE OF WHITE
TURNS OVER IN A DUCK'S HEAD; AND (CRUTER)
AN HON KNIEW WITH IYORY HANDLE, STUUDED
WITH (FREHARS) SEED FRANKS.

Continued)
work at Old Paphos, some thirty
urther test pits were dug at New
Paphos, in search of any existing
traces of Mycenean settlement at that
site. Nothing whatever was found
earlier than about 460 m.c. It is
hoped to continue this testing with
hoped to continue the seating with
hoped to continue the seating with
hoped to continue the seating with
Mills almost estimant earlier than
the fourth century mc., the conclusion
will be almost unavoidable that the
Mycensean colonisation by Agapenor
will be almost unavoidable that the
Mycensean colonisation by Agapenor
have been not at New Paper abut
at Old Paphos, where it will remain
for the expedition to discover the
harbour site."



PIG. 2. SOME OF THE COLD ORNAMENTS DISCOVERED IN THE TWEET TOMBS (SEE PIGS. I. AND 3). ON THE LEFT, TWO GOLD ARMLETS WITH FOUR RINGS WITH COLDESSAY BELLES; (CENTRE) TWO FRAGMENTS OF PRMOSSED FRONTLETS; (UPPER RIGHT) ELEVEN BOAT-SHAFED EAR-RINGS; AND (BELOW) FOUR OX-VIEAD EAR-RINGS, MINE OTHER RINGS, INCLUDING A SIGNET, AND TWO GOLD-CAPPED STEATHER

Costinuck]
were found at several
points to rest directly
were found at several
points to rest directly
Hellenistic structure,
Itself overlying
a primitive Archaic
house and still earlier
however, was now
shifted from this area
to the adjacent rains
to the adjacent rains
dite.

A survey of
dite.

A survey of
dite.

A survey of
those portions which
still survive in situ
renders an attribution
Age almost inevitable.
It is hoped in 1955 to
concentrate upon the
still obscure this remarkable monument.

In addition to the







FIG. 10. POTTERY OF THE IRON AGE, FOUND BY WORKMEN REPAIRING A ROAD IN KOUKLIA VILLAGE. THE AREA, WHICH IS RICH IN FROMISE, CAN NOT AT PRESENT BY THE EXPEDITION.



### THE SCIENCE.





THE question whether the mute swan is really native to this country or introduced can probably never be settled beyond dispute. Nor is it a matter of great importance that it should be. Majority opinion inclines to the view that it was indigenous to East Anglia, from approximately the Humber to the Thames. What is certain is that it had been

# THE MUTE SWAN.

By MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc.

Even the famous swannery at Abbotsmigrants bury, in Dorset, where the birds number anything up to a thousand or more, must be counted as wild or semi-wild.

There is more in this than a purely historical

interest. There is, for example, the fact that the swans in Britain may be semi - domesticated or semiwild; or even completely wild, as in the case of the wild migrants that voluntarily settle in the swan-neries. Yet it would be impossible, from the behaviour of any individual bird, to tell to which category'it belonged. The same has been noticed as between the purely wild swans o f Europe and Asia, and those

It is in this readiness to accept conditions approaching domestication that lies one of the most interesting biological features of the mute swan. We have in Britain two other species of swans, the whooper, and Bewick's swan. A group of the North American trumpeter swan (C. buccinator) visited Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, in 1866—and only one escaped being shot! And there is an unconfirmed report of the North American whistling swan (C. columbianus) in Scotland; but apart from these we have the three species only. The whooper (C. cygnus), which has a yellow bill tipped with black and lacking the prominent knob at the base, belongs to Northern Europe and Asia, wintering in the south of both continents. A few pairs breed in Scotland, but otherwise it is a winter visitor. Bewick's swan (C. bewickii) is a more Northern bird, but is a fairly frequent winter wisitor to Britain. It has a similar yellow bill, black-tipped, to that of the whooper, but is a smaller, more goose-like bird. Neither of these two species shows anything like the readiness of the mute swan to associate with human beings or human settlements, although both have been known to wright weekers in large toward and even make a to visit waters in large towns, and even make a short stay there.

It is a matter of some interest that species so closely related should differ so markedly in the readiness with which they can be tamed and domesticated. There are a number of other examples found among both birds and mammals. There can be little doubt that in the first attempts at domestication, now so far back in history that we can rely on guesswork only, the "personality" of the species must have been a decisive factor.

In other words, early man probably did not deliberately go out to find animals to domesticate. Rather, the animals themselves may have made the first advances. We have many examples



A FAMILIAR SIGHT AT ABBOTSBURY, IN DORSET: SOME OF THE MUTE SWANS AT THE FAMOUS SWANNERY, WHERE OVER A THOUSAND OF THESE BIRDS PROVIDE AN ANNUAL ATTRACTION FOR THOUSANDS OF SIGHTSEERS, ESPECIALLY DURING THE NESTING SEASON.

of famous Abbotsbury swannery was included in the grant of the Manor to Sir Giles Strangways by Henry VIII. at Dissolution and to-day may claim to shelter the largest colony of mute swans in the United Kingdom. Many of birds spend their time in the brackish water of the Fleet estuary and only return to the swannery to drink. It is swannery provides an annual attraction for thousands of sightseers, and is at its best in April and May when the swans are nesting. [Photograph by Ernest G. Neal.]

brought into semi-domestication somewhere in the twelfth century, and that all mute swans still remain in semi-domestication, or have reverted to a semi-wild state from semi-domesticated ancestors. There is very much the same relation with human beings that we find in cats: acceptance of the advantages of man's protection and the benefits he can bestow without loss of intrinsic independence. The species (Cygnus olor) is semi-domesticated in other parts of Europe also, but it is found in the wild state from central and southern Sweden and in Denmark, and eastwards across Northern Germany and into Poland, Russia, the eastern Balkans, and thence through Asia Minor, Persia and eastwards to Mongolia and Siberia. Migrant birds occur in Central Europe, west as far as Belgium, and a winter migration takes place southwards to the eastern Mediterranean, north-west India and south-west Asia. From around the fringes of its wild distribution area, accidental wild migrants wander outwards into neighbouring countries, including this country. It is easy to see that, with this present-day known distribution of wild mute swans, East Anglia could have formed a prolongation westwards of the range from Denmark and southern Sweden, possibly even as a relic of the time when swampy plains joined this country to the Continent across what is now the North Sea, say 10,000 years ago: but this is guessing. At all events, we have the majority view that the swan was native to East Anglia, and partly perhaps from accidental and natural wanderings, partly by deliberate transportation, found its way over the rest of England.

The history of the semi-domestication of the mute swan is a very long one. Briefly, it may be stated that from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth century all swans were the property of the Crown or, under Royal licence, of private persons, corporations or other institutions. The King's Swan Master, with a number of deputies, was responsible for seeing that

all laws and regulations governing the keeping of swans were carried out. During the eighteenth century the custom of marking swans died out, except on the Thames and in Norfolk, and the annual swanupping [marking the bird, by special notches along the edge of the beak or, more rarely, by slits or holes in the web of the foot] is a relic of a once wide-spread ceremony in England. In Scotland and Wales, and in Ireland, the keeping of swans in this way was apparently not practised, and although the birds are found there, they are all semi-wild, derived from the semi-domesticated birds or, possibly, from occasional wild

tomed to seeing In the here. wild they nest on islands in swamps or lagoons with abundant vegetation. Or, in other words, they choose their nestingsites in inaccessible places, unlike our own swans, which select their positions with finecontempt for the presence of human beings. Un-happily, this often leads to disastrous results to the eggs or the young birds at the hands of the less responsible members of our human community. On the other

hand, the tame swans are more aggressive to other birds than are those found wild, but this may be a simple result of not having chosen an inaccessible site, and of the birds finding themselves, as a consequence, with too-neighbourly neighbours.



TO BE COMPARED WITH THE CAT IN THAT IT RETAINS ITS INDEPENDENCE THOUGH DOMESTICATED: THE MUTE SWAN—A PAIR SEEN ON THE LONG WATER AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

mute swan is a well-known sight in parks and on ornamental water, as well as being semi-wild on rivers and s. Its origin in Britain is obscure, but it is popular not only on account of its size and dazzling white beauty because, while accepting our gifts of food and prepared to live at close quarters with human beings, it, nevertheless, retains a large degree of independence. [Photograph by Neave Parker.]

with us to-day, especially among birds, of species that have adopted man and his works to their own ends. We can readily think of such birds as swifts, swallows, house-martins, house-sparrows, starlings and several others. And among

the mammals there are the house mice and rats, in this country; mongooses and others in various parts of the world. Where animals have no direct use to man they are tolerated so long as their actions are not markedly harmful; otherwise they are persecuted. Where early man saw the opportunity of making use of particular animals he would work actively to tame and domesticate them, but there seems much to recommend the view that the first approach leading to domestication may often have been made by the animals themselves.

### THE CORONATION OF H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

THE beautifully-reproduced Double Numbers of The Illustrated London News recording the last three Coronations have proved to be abiding souvenirs of so great an occasion—treasured for their power of evoking those moments of history when a British Sovereign dedicates himself to the service of his people.

Aspects of the Coronation of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. and a record of the ceremony itself will appear in two Double Numbers of The Illustrated London News (issued on May 30 and June 6), forming a souvenir of the occasion of the greatest interest.

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THE PARADE OF THE FAIRY PENGUINS:

ENCHANTING
SCENES ON
AUSTRALIA'S
PHILLIP ISLAND.

(LEFT.) THE START OF THE PARADE OF THE FAIRY PENGUINS: THE BIRDS, WHICH HAVE JUST COME OUT OF THE SEA, SHAKE THEMSELVES AS THEY MUSTER ON THE WET SANDS.



"HURRY UP, OR YOU'LL BE LEFT BEHIND": A PENGUIN AT THE REAR OF THE PLATOON SEEMS TO BE URGING ON A STRAGGLER AS THE BIRDS MAKE THEIR WAY ACROSS THE BEACH.



ARRIVING AT THE SAND-DUNES, WHERE THEIR YOUNG ARE WAITING TO BE FED: THE FAIRY PENGUINS BREAK RANKS AND GO OFF TO THEIR INDIVIDUAL NESTS.



HOME AGAIN: TWO OF THE PENGUINS REACH THEIR CLIFF-TOP BURRO WITH THEIR CROPS FULL OF WHITEBAIT FOR THEIR FLEDGLINGS.

Every evening from September to February, hundreds of Australians make their way to an acre of grassy hummocks on the south coast of Phillip Island, Victoria, to see an enchanting sight known as the Parade of the Fairy Penguins. The Fairy or Little Penguin is the only Penguin common on Australian coasts, and is distinguished by its small size and distinctive colouring. These attractive little birds are blue-backed and white-breasted, and are only 15 ins. high. On land they shuffle along with their bodies bent forward with a curious undulating motion.

As darkness falls on Phillip Island the watchers see the penguins coming out of the sea and forming a platoon on the sands. When all have arrived they shake and preen themselves and then make their way unsteadily up the beach and over the sand-dunes up into the hummocks where their hungry fledglings are eagerly awaiting them. Party after party of penguins gather on the beach until all are home. The birds, who have been out fishing since 4 a.m., often thirty miles off-shore, have crops full of pre-digested whitebalt with which they feed their young.



THE NOVEL OF THE WEEK.

THE NOVEL OF THE WEEK.

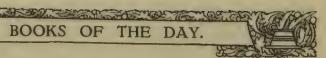
There is some novels which demand a pause of thought—and even then, one might be nervous of pronouncing on them. But the reviewer has no chance to pause; he must go straight ahead, forming or improvising judgments on the nail. All he can do about his scruples is to mention them, on the appropriate occasions. "A Stranger Here," by Robert Henriques (Collins; 128. 6d.), seems to me an occasion of the deepest dye. One could, of course, make a snap judgment. It is a massive work—less monumentally conceived than "Through the Valley," covering far less ground, but even denser for its lack of scope. Its plot is close and beautifully balanced, yet not factitious. All through, it has an equal subtlety and weight, a humming and dynamic smoothness. . . . That is all well and good: but there remains the question: What is it getting at? hat is its fail word on life?

And there my confidence expires. But one can say, at least, it is a story about power: about success: about the nemesis of power. "To him that hath shall be given "—but only what he has already; "things have a way of evening themselves out." Will Bowar has his "red empire" on the map, his Cotswold farms, his local standing and authority. Because he has no son—only poor, quaking Robin—it is not enough. Since it is not enough, he can't stop adding to it; he can't sit back at fifty-seven and be content to age, as his wife Lucy is content. Now he wants two more farms—The Dakers, as a lifelong dream; the Manor Farm, because it fits in with The Dakers. There he would be competing with George Sirrier, another man of power, with an industrial kingdom and an only son, who is still less a son than Robin. But to please Lucy he almost gives up the idea. And then he sees a strange girl at a windy cross-roads. This girl is fate; she is the dream, the promise, the alternative—but she is also innocence and virtue. He will advance no step; Sirrier, his public offices and trusts, his reputation and integrity—all are included in the price. When all are gone

### OTHER FICTION.



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.



\*\*OH.\*\* THOSE NAUGHTY VICTORIAN DAYS!\*\*

It is actionishing that quiring he period of reaction the Victorian could over robust and their eccentricities sturdy. Their opinions were positive, and they did not hesitate to proclaim them with load insistence. Above all, they were inshibits their grandchildren and great part to their opinions were positive, and they did not hesitate to proclaim them with load insistence. Above all, they were inshibits their grandchildren and great part to their opinions were the subject to the state of the subject to the subjec

By BARUCH H. WOOD, M.Sc.

CHESS NOTES.

MY January 31 article produced curious repercussions out East, for Commander J. B. Laing, R.N., stationed in Hong Kong, according to a letter I have received from him, immediately went into a huddle (and what a huddle it must have been !), finally evolving the following lovely problem: White (to play) to move giving mate.



The January 31 problems were similarly Mate in one; in tackling the second, you had to ask yourself: "It being White's move now, what was Black's last?" Investigation revealed that Black must have just played ... P-K4 and, to mate, White played P×P en passant now.

"I thought it would be fun," writes Commander Laing, "to produce a similar problem but keep all thirty-two men still on the board and, by way of variety, discover check from a rook instead of

I 've scrutinised the result of his efforts closely and am quite satisfied it is Ar. Black's last move must have been ... P-Q4, and only by  $P \times P$  e.p.

For instance, had Black just moved ... P-Q3, then, before that, White's king would have been illegally in check. If you think some other Black man made the last move, ask yourself: "Where from?" and you will find yourself duly baffled

to supply a legal answer. The pawns on Black's QR3 and KKt3 call for a more subtle bit of reconstruction. Had either just moved, it could not have previously moved throughout the game; but then, how could the bishop have got in behind it?

Using all the thirty-two men must have caused certain difficulties; for instance, there must be just one white pawn and one black on each file, as none could have wandered to the next file by making a capture. Construction may have been eased in other ways. For instance, a black pawn might have taken something at Black's QB8, promoting to a knight; but no white piece or black pawn has disappeared! Or the knight at Black's QKt4 might have captured something-but nothing

I congratulate Commander Laing on a real



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SEA SCOUTS DURING WEEK-END TRAINING IN DISCOVERY: BOYS BEING INSTRUCTED IN THE ART AND MYSTERY OF THE KNOT BY THE SHIP'S CHIEF OFFICER,

# THE FUTURE OF CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DISCOVERY; AND THE THREAT TO ITS CONTINUED USE FOR SEA SCOUT TRAINING.

One of the most familiar and best-loved sights of the London River is the Royal research ship *Discovery*, which is anchored by the Victoria Embankment, near the Temple. In her, Captain Robert Falcon Scott sailed on his first South Polar Expedition in 1901. In 1936 she was presented by the Government of the Falkland Islands to the Boy Scouts Association and, with the aid of a generous endowment by the late Lady Houston, she was equipped as a museum and as a headquarters

training base for Sea Scouts. Since then about 2000 boys attend week-end training courses in her each year, and each year about 10,000 visitors come to the museum. But it is now reported that owing to inevitable inroads into the endowment, the financial position of *Discovery* as a training-ship is precarious. The annual upkeep costs £5000—which the Boy Scouts Association can no longer afford, and discussions are taking place with another organisation which, it is hoped, may take over the ship.



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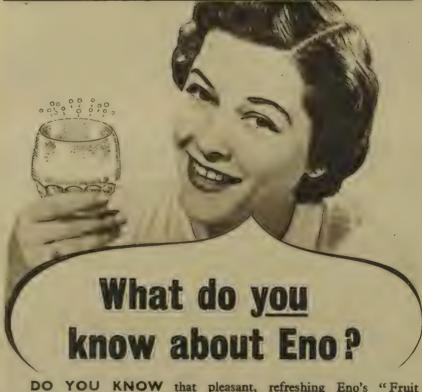


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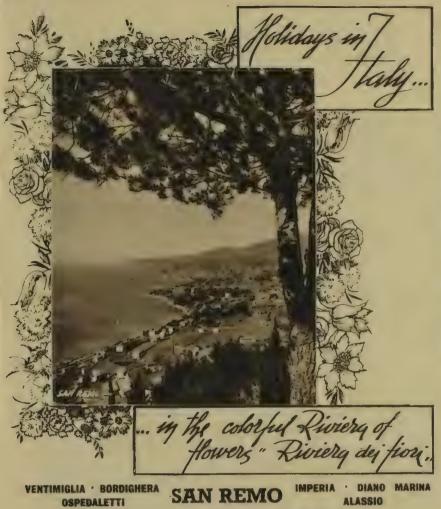
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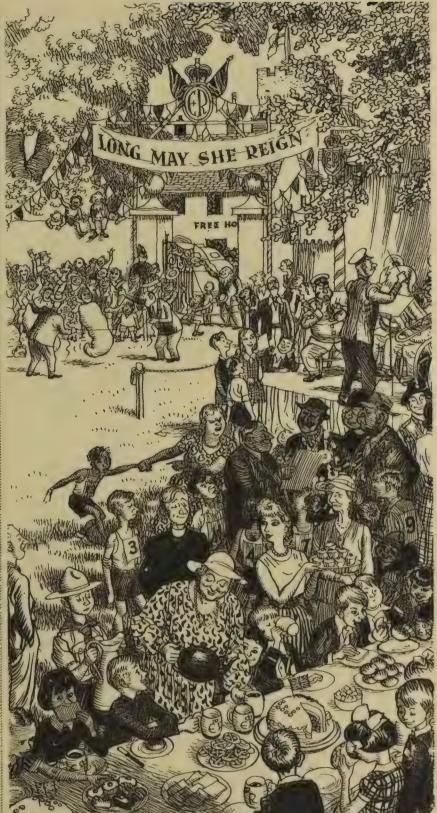
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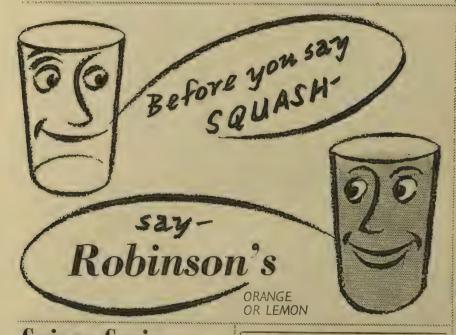
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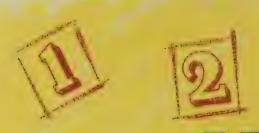
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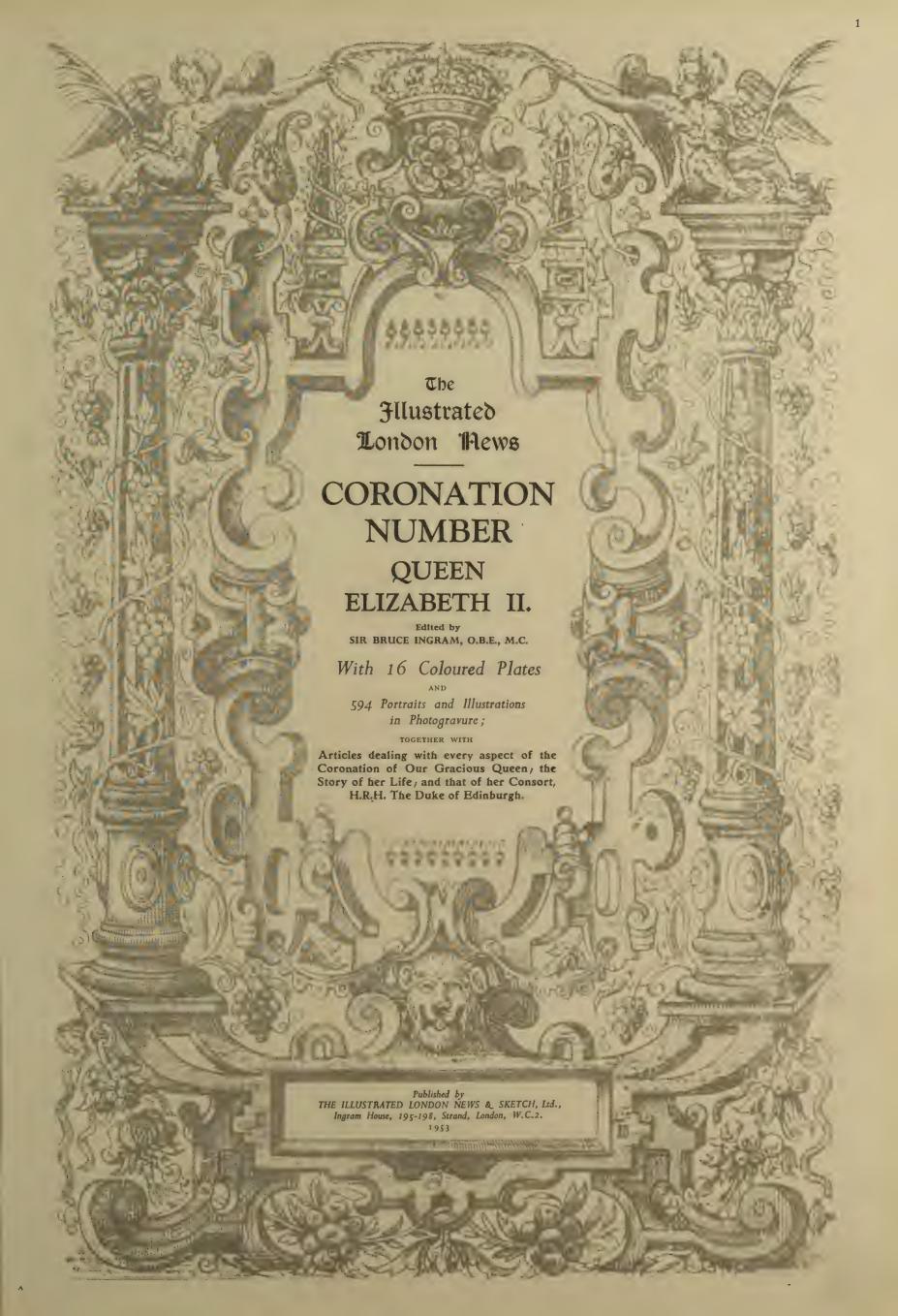
CORONATION



Ther Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

By the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of her other Realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

FROM THE PICTURE BY TERENCE CUNEO SPECIALLY PAINTED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



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#### THE TITLE-PAGE.

The border of the title-page is based on that of the seventeenth-century book of "A Collection of sundry Statutes, frequent in use: With notes in the margent and References to the Book cases and Books of Entries and Registers, where they be treated of," by Fardinando Pulton, printed by M. Flesher and R. Young in 1640, which is in the British Museum. The design consists of a compartment with pillars wreathed with grapes, cherubs seated on the capitals. A crowned rose above and a lion's head below.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Plate II., "The Crowning of a Queen," from the "Liber Regalis," and the illustration on Page 8 from the "Litlyngton Missal," are reproduced by special permission of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey.——The Coronation Medals on Pages 10 and 11 are reproduced by courtesy of

the Trustees of the British Museum.—The photograph of the Chapel and Altar of Edward the Confessor on Page 17 is by Valentine and Sons, Dundee.—The portraits of Elizabeth I., Mary II. and Queen Anne on Page 18 are reproduced by courtesy of the Director of the National Portrait Gallery.—On Page 19 the illustration of William IV.'s Coronation is reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum and the design for the annexe for the Coronation of Elizabeth II. by special permission of H.M. Ministry of Works (Crown Copyright Reserved).—On Page 23 the Crowns of George I.—IV. are reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum and the frame of that of Charles II. by courtesy of the Director of the London Museum.—The six drawings of arms in the border of Plate V. are by Ruth Mary Wood and show (top to bottom) England; Lord Lyon Office Arms for Scotland; The College of Arms; Ulster's Office for Ireland; Scotland and Ireland.—Page 35, photographs by Studio Lisa.—The portraits of Princess Anne on Page 59 are by Marcus Adams.

N.B.—This Number has necessarily been prepared in advance of the Coronation and this may have led to minor and unavoidable errors and omissions. In the case of the portraits in the borders it should be added that they were selected in accordance with the information available when the Number went to press. Lengthy preparation was necessary to ensure the finest reproduction of the Colour Plates and therefore H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is shown in Plate I. wearing the Mess dress of a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N. His Royal Highness was promoted to Admiral of the Fleet and appointed Field Marshal and Marshal of the R.A.F. on January 15.

CORONATION NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



#### THE CROWN AND COMMONWEALTH.

BY SIR CARLETON ALLEN, Q.C.

excited ten-year-old boy—most unlikely and unworthy, any prophet would have said, to be writing these lines in 1953—dodged and scrambled in a surging crowd in the city of Sydney, New South Wales, determined to miss nothing of a world of

light such as he had never seen or imagined. It radiated from myriads of electric bulbs, gas flares and humble candle-lamps. A whole city was patterned and festooned in fire; and everywhere, outshining all the others, was one dominant design—a lustrous crown.

This, the symbol of all that was being acclaimed, was the diadem of Queen Victoria, and it was her Diamond Jubilee which was being fervently commemorated by a whole people the other side of the world from "Home" (as England was to every Australian), and in innumerable other parts of the globe. Mighty and merited was the rejoicing; and if there was something of "frantic boast and foolish word"—though it was dramatically hushed by Kipling's solemn reminder—there was also a very deep and sincere sense of a nation's responsibilities.

They had come to us in a curiously undesigned manner. In days when the world was everybody's oyster, we had won an empire of "plantations" and "factories" against powerful rivals. We seemed to have lost a great part of it at one stroke by the American revolt, and a reaction set in against colonial adventure. Even if the mood had been different, we soon had more than enough to occupy us in a mortal struggle with Napoleon. Having survived that, we found ourselves unexpectedly well compensated for our American loss. Ceylon, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Seychelles and Mauritius all came to us as the fair and just spoils of war; Malta came at her own desire; and, most importantly, the Cape Colony, the "Tavern of the Seas," which we had previously handed back to the Netherlands, returned to our orbit because the Dutch had chosen to ally themselves with Bonaparte.

Thus, when Victoria came to the throne her empire comprised the raw material of nearly all that which did her homage in 1897. The main exception was New Zealand, which was not added until 1840. This vast realm—for it was indeed one realm under the British Crown—had certainly not been acquired, as Seeley said, "in a fit of absence of mind." It had, it is true, grown in spite of itself, or, at all events, in spite of a strong political opinion in England, which was summed up by Mr. Gladstone when he said that the Empire was "too grievous a burden to be borne." All parties favoured the maximum of colonial self-government and self-development, but the goal of the Little England school of thought was "dissolution through self-government." Let the children of the Mother Country mature in their own ways and according to their own capacities, and then let them depart from the family to their several destinies, leaving England still little but splendidly isolated. It was not until the Scramble for Africa had begun in the last quarter of the century—not through England's seeking—that imperial policy became a first-class and inescapable issue for each party during the eight changes of Government which took place between 1880 and 1906.

And yet the Empire continued to add vastly to its stature, chiefly (though there were idealistic motives as well) through the irresistible economic expansion of a maritime people, newly industrialised and rapidly multiplying. The real builders of the Second British Empire were the indomitable men and women who, soon after the Napoleonic Wars, began

to leave an overcrowded island in great numbers, with little assistance from the Government, to seek new opportunities in distant and unknown lands. Many sought a new life and a new nationhood in the United States; but there were few corners of the earth to which they did not penetrate and to which they did not carry the institutions and traditions symbolised by the British Crown.

Four years after the great jubilation the same Australian youngster was again jostling in the crowded and beflagged streets of Sydney to celebrate another momentous event—the Federation of Australia; and in the same year he, together with every other man, woman and child, felt that something grievous and almost unthinkable had happened when the aged Queen's life came to its end. He could scarcely know that it was really another melancholy occasion when once more he mingled with the crowd to cheer the contingents of "Absent-minded Beggars" who marched through the streets of Sydney to do battle against a wicked ogre named Kruger. Shocks and disillusionments were to follow; and yet within eight years that chastening battlefield was to become the Union of South Africa and our former adversaries were to stand side by side with us in the world war which engulfed us five years later.

The challenger in that war had every reason to suppose that this sprawling, ramshackle mass called the British Empire must fall to pieces at the first shock, and that all the insubordinate demand for self-government and independence must lead to "dissolution," as the Little Englanders had always prophesied. Not only did this not happen, but by 1917 it was an Imperial War Cabinet which led us to victory, and when that had been won by an astonishingly concerted effort, the greater unit-members rightly expected, and were willingly accorded, representation at the Peace Conference.

Thus, contrary to all the probabilities as seen by enemy eyes, the Commonwealth emerged from its first ordeal far more closely knit than before, but now with a different and more mature character which needed review and, as many thought, clearer definition. The periodical Imperial Conferences which had been fostered by Joseph Chamberlain culminated in that of 1926, which, as everybody knows, led to the Balfour Declaration and, five years later, to the Statute of Westminster. To that enactment I will return, without pausing now to consider its results and developments between the two wars. When the second and even more severe test came in 1939, the Commonwealth again emerged strengthened and yet transformed. Great changes have taken place; Burma has chosen to leave the family; Southern Ireland, after two troubled and anomalous phases, has become a Republic owing no allegiance to the Crown; Ceylon and Pakistan have acquired "independent status," though still as members of the Commonwealth; and India, the most populous single unit, has entered on a new and unique chapter which causes us to reconsider some of the characteristics of Dominion status.

There, for the moment, let us leave the sequence of events and, after this rapid and necessarily imperfect sketch of the chief stages which have brought the Commonwealth to its present position in the world, let us consider a special aspect of its character—namely, that Crown which this year shines as brilliantly before all the world as it did to a spellbound urchin fifty-five years ago. We are to consider it in relation to the two main spheres of the Commonwealth—the colonial territories and the autonomous member-nations.



The colonial mass is extremely difficult to describe in general terms, for it contains members so diverse in history and constitution that hardly any two of them are exactly alike. It comprises Protected States (such as the Malay States and, formerly, Egypt, and no fewer than 564 Indian Native States), Protectorates (all in Africa, except the Solomon Islands), Crown Colonies, Colonies with responsible government (which, like Southern Rhodesia, are for nearly all purposes self-governing), Mandated and Trust Territories (administered, in most respects, like protectorates), some areas (like Sierra Leone and Nigeria) which are part colony and part protectorate, and the two Condominiums of the Sudan and the New Hebrides. If we wish to see examples of the diversity of components, we need not look very far from our own shores. To the south, in the Channel, is a group of islands, with their own ancient system of law, which

acknowledge allegiance to the English monarch as heir to Duke William (the Conqueror) of Normandy. To the north-west is an island, not part of Great Britain, which was once a feudatory of the King, then ceased to be so until it was revested by purchase in 1765, and is to-day governed by a legislature consisting of the Queen, the Council of Man and the House of Keys. For geographical contrasts, consider Nigeria, with its 336,000 square miles and population of 20,000,000, alongside Gibraltar, two square miles in extent, or diminutive Tonga, in the This latter is a royal realm, with its South Seas. own constitutional Government and its own Queen—

a "right-down, regular, royal Queen" too,
who, without derogation of her own estate and
dignity, accepts the sway of the English Queen.

There are more than forty British

colonies and protectorates throughout the world, and they contain a most amazing medley of races, tongues, laws, customs and religions. Their political structure is extremely complex, and ranges from units like Gibraltar and St. Helena, where the Crown, acting by the Colonial Office, is the sole legislator through the Governor or High Commissioner, to those of long history, like Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Bahamas, where the powers of the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council approach close to self-government. It is impossible to describe in detail here these many different types, especially as evolu-tionary constitutional changes, of which the public is hardly aware, are going on perpetually; but the link with the Crown is common to them all, even though the inhabitants of the protectorates are not "British subjects" but "protected

That link is indispensable throughout the whole Commonwealth, in the first place because it was in the name of the Crown (and could not be in any other name) that all the several members at one time and another have come within the British

orbit. The Sovereign is "present every-arrayed in the Robe of Purple Velve where in her Dominions" and symbolises the two principal departments of government, the executive and the legislative. Her representative is a Governor, and he everywhere embodies the British type of constitutional monarchy, which acts only on advice. In most of the Colonies and all the Protectorates the Crown, besides retaining "remote control" over foreign relations, defence and fiscal policy, has, theoretically, the right of direct legislation by Order in Council, and in the more highly developed units local legislation is, again in theory, subject to certain powers of

disallowance or reservation by the Governor. For many years past the policy has been for Whitehall to interfere as little as possible in local legislation and to allow it to develop in its own way towards self-government, which is the ultimate goal, near or far. Nevertheless, the pre-eminence of the Crown is never absent as the apex of government; and the Queen's representative embodies it in all ceremonial, in the formalities of government and administration, in the exercise of certain royal prerogatives, such as that of pardon, as Commander-in-Chief, and in ultimate constitutional control. The ingredients of the whole structure are many and miscellaneous; the Crown, and all that it represents in the history and practice of government, is the cement of the whole.

Such it is also among those nation-members which we have been accustomed to call Dominions, but here the emblem of the Crown has

lately acquired a more variegated character. never been any legal definition of a Dominion. The Statute of Westminster merely applied the title to certain named countries-Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland. Two of these ceased to be members; the Irish Free State is now the Republic of Ireland, and Newfoundland, whose Dominion status in any case had been suspended at its own request in 1933, is now a Province of Canada. Three other members, however, have joined the autonomic community-India, though with a new and special relationship to the Commonwealth which we shall consider, Pakistan and Ceylon.

While the First World War enormously reinforced the Commonwealth, it did not change the

nature of the Grand Alliance, but merely affirmed it. As early as 1905 Chamberlain had described England and her Colonies as " sister States," and in 1911 an Australian Prime Minister had spoken of them as a "family of nations." In the flush of victory in 1918 statesmen from all the member-countries spoke enthusiastically of the British "system of States," "League of Free Nations," "Imperial Commonwealth of United Nations," as an accomplished and a splendid fact, a consummated historical event. The principles recognised by all were (and still remain) equality, autonomy and free association. It was soon realised, however, that a world-wide nexus of different Governments with varying internal structures inevitably presented certain constitutional disparities, and that there were, in fact, a number of technical matters which derogated from complete equality of status among the members. I do not propose to discuss them here; it is enough to say that they needed long and anxious consideration by the Imperial Conferences after the First World War and that they were all settled by agreement. By 1926 it was possible for the Balfour Declaration to proclaim, in solemn form, the principles of equality ("in no way

THE ROBES WORN BY A SOVEREIGN AT THE CORONATION: (TOP) THE CRIMSON ROBE OF STATE WITH THE CAP OF MAINTENANCE, INDICATING PARLIAMENTARY RANK; (LEFT) THE GOLDEN IMPERIAL MANTLE AND ARMILL WITH ST. EDWARD'S CROWN, THE VESTMENTS BEING OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL NATURE; AND (RIGHT) THE ROBE OF PURPLE VELVET WITH THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN.

WITH THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN.

see paintings by Fortunino Matania, R.I., show his late Majesty King George VI.
robes worn by the Sovereign at the Coronation. The Crimson Robe of State at
Cap of Maintenance indicate the Sovereign's Parliamentary rank, and are worn duri
State drive to Westminster Abbey and for the first part of the service. For t
inting the Sovereign is disrobed of the Crimson Robe of State and takes off the C
Maintenance. When this ceremony is concluded the Dean of Westminster puts
the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica and, shortly after, the Armill, which
inned like a stole, and the Golden Imperial Mantle. The Sovereign leaves the Abb
arrayed in the Robe of Purple Velvet and wearing the Imperial State Crown.

subordinate one to another "), autonomy and free association; and in 1931 the Statute of Westminster reasserted them, at the same time dealing with the technical questions which have been mentioned, notably the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 (which was repealed), extra-territorial legislation of the Dominions, merchant shipping and-most important and most difficultthe legislative power of the British Parliament in relation to the Dominions.

Two remarkable features of this Statute are to be noted in order to understand its nature and effect. First, for a lawyer a great part of it is not





The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.



a statute at all, for its most vital principles are contained in its preamble, and a preamble has only an "expository" and not an enacting effect. Second—and this is only another aspect of the same characteristic—it is a most unusual mixture of a comparatively small element of actual legislation and of a mere declaration of existing conventions. In this respect it resembles the British Constitution itself, which, as everybody knows, consists partly of conventions, partly of ordinary rules of common law, and partly of certain capital statutes, like Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights, which, though Acts of Parliament like any others, are usually recognised as 'constitutional." The conventions are by far the most important aspect of the Statute of Westminster; and even so, some important conventions which are in fact observed throughout the Commonwealth, are not included at all—notably the place of the Crown in foreign relations, in war and peace, and in the processes of mutual consultation. "Unwritten" conventions are so important a part of our tradition that some have doubted whether it was ever wise to reduce them to this verbal formulation in 1931, for every lawyer knows the difficulties which at once arise when statutory words and phrases have to be interpreted. Some Dominions, therefore, hesitated to adopt the Statute by their own legislation; Australia did so only in 1942 and New Zealand in 1947. Some colour is

lent to the apprehensions of those countries by the present deplorable impasse in South Africa, which, according to at least one body of legal opinion, turns principally on the interpretation of various sections of the Statute.

What are the principles and conventions embodied in this famous preamble? The very form of words indicates, as has been said, that they are essentially declaratory of an existing situation. What is here formulated is merely " in accord with the established constitutional position." The whole tenor of preamble and enactment is to reaffirm the principles of equality, autonomy and free association which the Balfour Declaration had proclaimed in wider terms. What concern us principally at present are the three express provisions (again assumed to be declaratory of the existing order) with regard to the Crown.

They are: (1) That the Crown is "the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations"; (2) that those members are united by common allegiance to the Crown; and (3) that any change in the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles "shall require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"The symbol of free association." How different are these words from the prim verbiage of ordinary enactment and ordinance! No court could possibly give a precise meaning to them. And yet they are, perhaps, the most significant words of all. They crystallise that principle of spontaneous, organic growth, uninhibited by any masterful central power, which has made the British Commonwealth different from any other empire in history, has given free play to its amazing natural metabolism, and has entitled it to be considered "the only League of Nations which has ever worked." The law of its being is independence through inter-dependence.

Allegiance to the Crown has, as will be mentioned, two aspects. In a technical, constitutional sense it is the connecting link throughout the whole Commonwealth, whatever differences in detail there may be. Those who are not prepared to recognise it, like the Irish Republic and Burma, must go their own way, without any attempt to restrain them; the Parliament of the United Kingdom has, by appropriate Acts, acknowledged

their freedom to do so, though it is still a matter of legal controversy whether the Statute of Westminster confers a "right of secession." A new and unexpected problem, however, arose when India proposed an unprecedented form of autonomy, on the one hand desiring to remain within the Commonwealth and, on the other hand, unwilling to recognise the Crown as a crown, but rather as that which wears the crown—the "Head" of the Commonwealth. Though taken aback at first, all the member-nations, by the Commonwealth Declaration of 1949, assented to the novel arrangement, and now all of them seem likely to adopt it as part of the Royal Style. The Indian Republican compromise is ingenious, for it recognises the Crown "as the symbol of free association of its independent member nations, and as such the Head of the Commonwealth." No lawyer at present would venture a precise definition of this term, but it is unlikely to make very much difference in the practice and spirit of Commonwealth relations. It is, indeed, another striking example of the Commonwealth's genius for adapting itself to new situations.

The third specific provision of the Statute, concerning the succession to the Throne, was to become, most unexpectedly, a burning issue within five years. If there had not been unanimity among the Dominion Governments about the abdication of Edward VIII., a very grave situation, the exact solution of which is difficult to

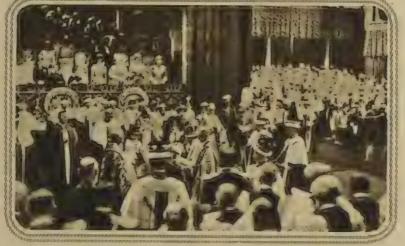
exact solution of which is difficult to discern, might have developed, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this provision of the Statute will never again be put to the same anxious test.

Certain problems have also arisen about the Royal Style and Titles, which were formerly governed by an Act of 1901. The first change was occasioned by the Partition of Ireland, and, by an Act of 1927, "United Kingdom" was omitted from the description of "Great Britain and Ireland." Under that Act the Sovereign remained "Emperor of India" until the passing of the India Independence Act in 1947. Under existing law the Title and Style of the present Queen is " Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas Queen, Defender of the Faith" but when Her Majesty was proclaimed in February, 1952, there was a

significant change in the description Grace of God, Queen of this adopted, which was "by the Realm and all her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Common-wealth, Defender of the Faith." Mr. Churchill on that occasion explained that the word "realm" seemed to most member-units to be more acceptable than "dominion" as an expression "of their sense of unity, combined in most cases with a positive allegiance to the Crown or a proud and respectful association with it." This view has prevailed at the Conference of Commonwealth Ministers in December, 1952, and resolutions have been passed which will doubtless soon be embodied in enactments (as is necessary under the Statute of Westminster) throughout the Commonwealth. The differences of title in the several countries are subtle and, to the lay mind, they may seem somewhat academic, but the reasons for them will appear when the full deliberations of the Conference, which are not known at this moment of writing, are made public. What is important for present purposes is that the Sovereign remains both Queen and Head of the Commonwealth in all her realms (no longer described as "British"), except republican India, where she is "Head" only. "British"), except republican India, where she is The constitutional link is everywhere preserved, both among the members

of "independent status" and throughout the Territories, which presumably include all units of the "Colonial Empire." These provisional

decisions, if adopted, will put to rest an old legal controversy. We shall



ONE OF THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE TAKEN OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY:
KING GEORGE V., HAVING BEEN ANOINTED AND CROWNED, KNEELING BEFORE
KING EDWARD'S CHAIR TO RECEIVE THE BLESSING FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.

The first photographs of the Coronation ceremony, of which one is reproduced above, were taker by the late Sir Benjamin Stone at the Coronation of George V. His collection of photographs are now in the Birmingham Reference Libraries. Some of the rites at the Coronation of his late Majesty King George VI. were recorded by cinematography, and it was arranged that not only should certain of the rites at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. be filmed but that television cameras should be installed in Westminster Abbey to bring the scene into the homes of thousands of her Majesty's people.





THE ENTRY INTO THE ABBEY—THE SOVEREIGN, SUPPORTED BY THE BISHOPS OF DURHAM, AND BATH AND WELLS, IS PRECEDED BY THE REGALIA: FROM AN IMPRESSION OF GEORGE V.'S CORONATION.



THE RECOGNITION—THE ARCHBISHOP PRESENTS THE SOVEREIGN TO THE ASSEMBLY, A FANFARE SOUNDS, AND THE SOVEREIGN IS ACCLAIMED: FROM AN IMPRESSION OF EDWARD VII.'S CORONATION.



THE CROWNING OF THE SOVEREIGN—FROM AN IMPRESSION OF EDWARD VII.'S CORONATION. HERE ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE, HAVING RECEIVED ST. EDWARD'S CROWN FROM THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, PLACES IT ON KING EDWARD'S HEAD, AFTER WHICH ALL THE PEERS ASSUME THEIR CORONETS AND THE KINGS OF ARMS THEIR CROWNS.



THE INTHRONIZATION—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI. AFTER THE CROWNING IN KING EDWARD'S CHAIR, THE SOVEREIGN PROCEEDS TO HIS THRONE PRIOR TO THE HOMAGE.



THE PAYING OF HOMAGE—HERE SHOWN AT EDWARD VIL'S CORONATION: AFTER THE ACT OF FEALTY OF THE ARCHBISHOP, THE FIRST PEER TEMPORAL—HERE THE PRINCE OF WALES—PAYS HOMAGE.

On October 21, 1952, a statement issued from the Earl Marshal's Office said that while still photography and coloured films would be allowed within Westminster Abbey during the Coronation ceremony, live television would be restricted to the processions west of the Choir. In effect, this meant that the television audience would see only the entry, the first of several Coronation stages, illustrated here from impressions and photographs

of the Coronations of Edward VII., George V. and George VI. On December 10, 1952, however, the Earl Marshal announced that alterations had been made to this programme, the chief of which was that the use of live television would be extended to parts east of the Screen—with the resultant hope that among the rites which viewers would see "live" would be the Recognition, the Crowning and the Homage.



THE ANOINTING—AFTER TAKING THE OATH, THE SOVEREIGN PROCEEDS TO KING EDWARD'S CHAIR AND IS COVERED BY A CANOPY HELD BY FOUR KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER: AND THE ARCHBISHOP, TAKING OIL FROM THE AMPULLA INTO THE SPOON, ANOINTS THE SOVEREIGN ON THE HEAD, BREAST AND THE PALMS OF BOTH HANDS.



THE SACRAMENT, THE FIRST ACT OF RELIGION AFTER THE CROWNING—ILLUSTRATED FROM AN IMPRESSION OF THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII. AT THIS CEREMONY THE KING AND QUEEN, ACCORDING TO CUSTOM, OFFERED BREAD AND WINE AND MADE THEIR OBLATION OF VESTMENTS AND GOLD.

In the Earl Marshal's statement of December 10, 1952, it was stated that the following parts of the Coronation ceremony would be excluded from live television: the Anointing, the Communion Prayers and the Administration of the Sacrament. These form the two most sacred sections of the ceremony: the first in its Royal and impersonal aspects; the second in its personal and religious nature. Our drawings from the Coronations of King Edward VII. and King George V. throw light on these rites. After the ceremony

of Recognition, the Sovereign enters the Sacrarium and takes the Oath at the Altar, returns to King Edward's Chair and, under a canopy held by four Knights of the Garter (summoned by Garter King of Arms), is anointed. There follow various ceremonies of robing of the Sovereign and disposition of the Regalia and the Sovereign is then crowned, seated in King Edward's Chair. After the Inthronization and the Homage, follows the Administration of the Sacrament, the first act of religion following the crowning.



no longer be able to speak of the "unity" of the Crown throughout the Commonwealth. The Queen, beyond doubt, is one Queen, and yet seven Queens in her Realms! This somewhat Athanasian character does not detract. from her essential unity as the symbol of "free

It is proposed that Her Majesty shall cease to be "Defender of the Faith" in the Asiatic realms of Ceylon and Pakistan, and also, curiously enough, in South Africa, where the European population is predominantly Protestant, whereas the title is retained in Canada, with its large Roman Catholic community. This traditional part of the Royal Style, which dates from Henry VIII., is reminiscent of ancient controversies, and is of less relevance to the other members of the Commonwealth than to Great Britain, where it links up with the Protestant succession fixed by the Act of Settlement in 1701.

The Royal representative overseas, as we have seen, is the Governor-General or Governor. It is a firm convention, recognised throughout the Commonwealth, that he is the deputy of the Sovereign herself, not of the Government in power at Westminster, and his constitutional relation to the Dominion Ministers is modelled on that of the Queen to her own advisers. He acts thus in a double capacity—under the Royal Instructions

which accompany his office, and also on the advice of the local (not the British) Cabinet or equivalent body. No Royal representative nowadays is appointed in the Dominions except on the proposal or with the assent of the "realm" concerned, and, as is well known, most of the Dominions of late have proposed their own distinguished citizens for the office rather than eminent personages from England. The status and prestige of Governors have grown with the corresponding development of Commonwealth self-government; their standing in the community is a reflex of the dignity of the Crown and is of high importance in imperial relations. They are by no means ornamental figure-heads or "rubberstamps," and may sometimes be faced with delicate questions of discretion, especially with regard to the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament—a matter which has several times caused local crises, too technical to be discussed here.

The Queen is, throughout all her realms, the living emblem of the ultimate legislative power. In her name, as has been noted, a

vast amount of law is made, directly or indirectly, for the Colonies. Neither the Statute of Westminster nor any other enactment has ever deprived Her Majesty of the theoretical power to legislate even for her Dominions, but it is now established law and convention—and has long been so—that this right shall not be exercised except at the desire or with the concurrence of the Dominion concerned. The Queen is also the "fountain of justice" and is "everywhere present in her courts" as in her Dominions. Until recently this age-old expression had the technical meaning that the Sovereign was the ultimate judge between her overseas subjects through her Privy Council. The personal judicial function of the monarch was remarkably, if fictitiously, exemplified in that institution, for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council does not deliver judgment—it "humbly advises" the Sovereign, and its advice, by constitutional convention always accepted, takes the form of a legislative act, an Order in Council. The appeal from the Dominions has been steadily diminished until very little of it now remains (I do not pause to consider the reasons, which are many and, as I believe, convincing); but the Queen-in-Council is still the final arbiter in disputes from many different communities in the Colonial Empire, and the jurisdiction of her Judicial Committee is one of the most varied and remarkable in the world.

. But there is another and wider sense in which Her Majesty is "the fountain of justice." The Commonwealth throughout its whole extent is an unexampled miscellany of different laws and customs, ranging from great, historic systems, like the Roman-Dutch, the Hindu and the Mohammedan, to a whole kaleidoscope of tribal customs upon which colonial magistrates are constantly adjudicating. But throughout them all runs one great stream—the Common Law of England. This is the law which all our pioneers and settlers took abroad with them; it is still the law and the bulwark of the Transatlantic colonies which renounced our government but not our justice; and it is well named, in an imperial sense, for it is the only law which is common to our Commonwealth. It does not, of course, mean a uniform system, but it does mean a uniform tradition—the great tradition of the sanctity of justice as an end in itself, of the independence and incorruptibility of the judiciary, of the right of all men to the same justice from the same authority, and, in short, all that we mean by the Rule of Law. It is one of the mightiest fortresses against the powers of evil in our tormented world, and the flag which flies from its battlements is the Royal Standard.

It was observed before that allegiance has a double aspect. One side of it is loyalty to the law and constitution of which the Queen is the titular

head. The other side of it dwells in sentiment—a term of which, in this connection, no man or woman need feel ashamed, for it represents something very deep-seated in our history and in our make-up. From the days when William the Conqueror, on Salisbury Plain, made every landholder "his man," in the feudal sense, allegiance to the Crown has been personal as well as legalistic. We are all lieges not merely of a jewelled symbol, but of a young woman named Elizabeth the Second. When the When the temporal peers take their oath at the Coronation, each will swear to "become your Liege man of Life and Limb, and of earthly worship; and Faith and Truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of Folks."
High treason, a crime (of which, happily, we hear little nowadays) worse than felony, is an offence against the person of the Sovereign.

The personal status of the Sovereign, while it has diminished in the last hundred

years in direct influence on government, has grown notably in other ways. The kind of person who occupies the throne is a matter of deep concern to the nation. The sort of "skipping king" who, in days fortunately long past, has sometimes "ambled up and down" this realm would hardly be tolerated by public opinion to-day, and might imperil the whole institution of the British monarchy in an age when, in most parts of the world, monarchy is out of fashion. The English Sovereign to-day must hold before the people those qualities which, by tradition and national character, we respect and admire. How fortunate are we to have a young Queen, auspiciously named, who can add to those British characteristics the indefinable and inestimable quality of charm—the inherited gift of a matre pulchra filia pulchrior. There can be no doubt of the tonic effect of the personal presence of our Sovereign in every part of her realmsindeed, the only anxiety is lest the old doctrine that she is "everywhere present in her Dominions" may be interpreted too literally and impose too heavy demands on her strength and her ubiquity. But assuredly wherever she goes, she does and will strengthen the "free association" of her peoples, who still, despite all the vicissitudes of the Commonwealth, are United Nations "moving together," in the words of the Prime Minister, "in freedom and hope, spread across the oceans and under every sky and



THE CORONATION OF A QUEEN AS DEPICTED IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY: AN ILLUMINATION FROM ABBOT LITLYNGTON'S MISSAL  $(c.\ 1380)$  in the chapter library at Westminster.



climate though we be.



"The Crowning of a Queen" from an Authority of c. 1373: One of the four Illuminations in "Liber Regalis," a Manuscript of the Coronation Service in Westminster Abbey Library.



#### THE RITUAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORONATION.

BY THE VERY REV. DR. A. C. DON, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.



RECENTLY had in my hands the copy of the Coronation Service used at Queen Victoria's Coronation in 1838 by Lord John Thynne, Canon and Sub-Dean of Westminster, who officiated in the absence of the Dean.

Judging by the pencil notes scribbled in the margin after the conclusion of the ceremony, the proceedings would appear to have been punctuated by moments of considerable embarrassment and confusion. Towards the

conclusion of the service, for example, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who (along with the Bishop of Durham) in accordance with a custom dating from the reign of Richard I., is by virtue of his office in attendance on the Sovereign throughout, appears to have turned over two pages of his book and to have jumped to the conclusion that the service was at an end. He accordingly announced the fact to the Queen, who rose from her throne and disappeared into St. Edward's Chapel. Thereupon the Sub-Dean, who seems to have been one of the few officials familiar with the procedure, went up to the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, who, as the Queen remarks in her Journal, "stood very close to me throughout the whole ceremony," told him what had happened. Lord Melbourne characteristically replied: "Well, what does it signify?", and left it at that. -The Sub-Dean, however, took appropriate action, and the Queen emerged again, and all was well.

The Queen's journal for June 28, 1838, is worth reading. She is anything but complimentary to Archbishop Howley, who, "as usual, was so confused and puzzled and knew nothing." This may account for the fact that "the Archbishop (most awkwardly) put the Ring on the wrong finger and the consequence was that I had the greatest difficulty to take it off again, which I at last did with great pain." No wonder the

unhappy prelate is reported to have remarked when all was over: "I think we ought to have had a rehearsal."

Nowadays there are rehearsals galore. In 1937, with an Archbishop gifted as Dr. Lang was with great dignity and a keen dramatic sense, the whole ceremony passed off without any hitch worth mentioning. Everyone from the King and Queen downwards had rehearsed their parts

thoroughly, and under the leadership of the Earl Marshal, Garter King of Arms and other officials, had made sure that the ceremonial would be carried through with becoming order and solemnity.

Of the great officers of State who play a prominent part in the ceremonial the Earl Marshal is the chief. This ancient office is hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk. The Earl Marshal is entrusted by Order in Council with the superintendence of the preparations for the

Coronation in Westminster Abbey, while the Ministry of Works carry out the actual structural work involving the erection of huge stands in the nave, the two transepts and elsewhere. When the preparations have been completed, shortly before Coronation Day dawns, the Earl Marshal is empowered to demand the handing over of the keys of the Abbey and his "possession" of the Abbey then becomes absolute. In 1937 the keys were handed over on the eve of the Coronation. Meanwhile the Regalia were deposited in the Jerusalem Chamber under the protection of the police and a number of Yeomen Warders from the Tower, ready to be brought into the Abbey in solemn procession by the Dean and Chapter, and other members of the Foundation, early in the morning of Coronation Day.

Of the mediæval Regalia, which from the date of the Foundation of Westminster Abbey were in the safe keeping of the monastery and subsequently of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church, nothing, alas, remains except the Spoon and, possibly, the Ampulla. All these priceless historical treasures were forcibly removed from the Abbey in accordance with a resolution passed by the Puritan House of Commons on (ironically enough) June 2, 1643, and were subsequently broken Thus was perup and sold. petrated an unforgivable outrage, showing to what depth of insensate folly fanaticism



VESTED IN THE COPE CHOSEN FOR THE CORONATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II. AND MADE FOR THE CORONATION OF CHARLES II.: THE VERY REV. DR. A. C. DON, DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The Dean of Westminster, according to ancient traditional right, assists the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Coronation of British Sovereigns, in particular at the Unction, the Investiture, the Crowning and the Administration of the Holy Communion, the most solemn moments in the great service. Our portrait of the Very Rev. Alan Campbell Don, K.C.V.O., Dean of Westminster since 1946, shows him wearing the historic cope which was made for the Coronation of Charles II. Dr. Don, who was born in 1885, is Dean of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. He was a Chaplain to the King, 1934-46, Canno of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret, Westminster, 1941-46, and Chaplain to the Speaker, House of Commons, 1936-46.

can plunge even conscientious men. After the Restoration new Regalia were made for the Coronation of Charles II., and have since been housed in the Tower of London.

It may be worth noting in passing that the cope chosen by the present Dean of Westminster for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. also dates from the Coronation of the "Merry Monarch."

[Continued on page 12.





#### Coronation Medals of our Kings and Queens—from Edward VI. to William and Mary.

In connection with these Coronation medals now in the British Museum, Mr. R. A. G. Carson, of the Department of Coins and Medals, writes: "The Renaissance in medallic art was slow in making its effect felt in this country, so that it is not till well into the sixteenth century, with the Coronation of the young Edward VI. in 1547, that the long series of Coronation medals begins. Of the several medals struck for this Coronation, two are outstanding. One shows the half-length figure of the young King, crowned and holding the Orb and Sword of State; a second shows a bust wearing a feathered cap and richly-decorated vest. The influence of the new learning is seen on the reverses, which record the Coronation in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. There were no official medals for the Coronation of Mary in 1553, nor for that of Elizabeth I. in 1558, though the medalets showing Elizabeth crowned and wearing a rich robe and ruff with, on the reverse, a phoenix amid flames, were probably struck for distribution at her Coronation.

The Coronation medals of the Stuart months form a rich series. In addition to the Coronation medals proper for James I., shown in the guise of a Roman Emperor, and for his Queen, Anne of Denmark, in elaborately resplendent dress, both with heraldic reverses, a handsome bezant struck for this occasion shows James in prayer before the altar with, beside him, the Crowns of England, Scotland, Ireland and France. On the Coronation medal for Charles I. in 1626, by Nicholas Briot, the first identifiable artist in this series, the half-length portrait of the King is crowned, be-ruffed and wears the insignia of the Garter. For the belated Scottish Coronation in 1633, Briot's medal has the later more familiar portrait of Charles I. and an appropriate thistle reverse. The medal for the Scottish Coronation of Charles II. at Scone in 1651, the last separate Coronation, shows an unfamiliarly young portrait of the King, with Scottish lion reverse. A medal by Thomas Simon for the Coronation in 1661 shows Charles II. being crowned by Peace, [Continued opposite.]

CORONATION NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



#### Coronation Medals of our Sovereigns and their Consorts—from William and Mary to George VI.

Continued.]
while a second by Simon alludes to the famous Boscobel Oak. A third, by Thos. Rawlins, depicts Charles as the shepherd guarding his flock. Jan Roettier's medals for James II.'s Coronation have fine portraits both of James and of Mary of Modena, both with allegorical reverses. The neo-classic influence is seen in George Bowers' treatment of the conjoined busts of William III. and Mary, and also in the reverse depicting William as Perseus delivering Britain as Andromeda. A more realistic reverse shows the act of Coronation. Of Dutch workmanship is the unusual vis-a-vis setting of the two portraits with the reverse celebrating the union of Britain and the Netherlands. The fanciful reverse with William represented by a flourishing orange-tree and James as a fallen oak is also Dutch. On Christian Wermuth's medal, with the staid portrait of Anne, the reverse alludes to her accession assurance that her heart was 'entirely English.' The Coronation medals for George II. and Queen Caroline, George III. and

Queen Charlotte all have portraits in the classical style so popular in the eighteenth century. The Coronation scenes on the reverses are in similar style. Pistrucci's magnificent bust of George IV. for the Coronation of 1821 is reminiscent of early Roman Imperial sculpture. The portraits of William IV. and Queen Adélaide by Wyon revert to a more realistic style and an inscription in English instead of Latin. A Coronation medal of Queen Victoria by G. R. Collins, while retaining the more simple style of portraiture, has a reverse with a crowded complex of personifications. Of more recent medals, that for the Coronation in 1902 showed the conjoined busts of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, crowned and in Imperial robes. Coronation medals in 1911 and 1937 have used only the portrait of the King on the obverse and his Consort on the reverse, while a projected medal for the Coronation of Edward VIII. in 1937 had his portrait on the obverse and a view of St. James's Palace on the reverse."

Of the ecclesiastics who figure prominently at a Coronation, the Archbishop of Canterbury is the central figure who officiates throughout, as his predecessors have had the right to do ever since the reign of William the Conqueror. He appoints two of his episcopal brethren to read the Epistle and the Gospel respectively, but otherwise no ecclesiastic takes any vocal

part, now that the Sermon has for the sake of brevity been dropped.

The Archbishop of York, as such, has no claim to participate, though he naturally takes his place, with his chaplains, in front of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the

Great Procession. The experience gained in 1937 will stand the authorities in good stead in 1953, and will go far to ensure that the forthcoming Coronation will be as impressive and uplifting as any in the long series. And what a series it is—going back in Westminster Abbey itself to the eleventh century! No other country in the world has anything to compare with it.

As an instance of the way in which customs and traditions are handed down from one Coronation to the next, no matter what changes may have taken place in the interval, take the Petition which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster habitually forward to the Commissioners "appointed to receive and determine Petitions and Claims concerning the Services to be done and performed" at a Coronation.

The Dean and Chapter and their Ministers, as the successors of the mediæval "Abbots and Convents and other Ministers," lay claim, among other things, to the following: "Ten yards of Scarlet; six ells of dark coloured cloth; six yards of sarcenet; two pieces of double worsted; for the Dean's Robes." "The Queen's Upper Vestments in which she comes into

the Church at her Coronation." "The Stage, Thrones, Royal Seats, Tapestry, Chairs, Cushions, Carpets, Cloths and all the Ornaments with which the Stage and the Church shall be embellished at the time of the Coronation." "The Blue Cloth upon which the Queen walks from the West Door of the Church to the Stage." "An hundred Manchets the third part of a Tun of Wine and Fish according to the County of her said Royal Majesty for the said Dean and Chapter's Repast on the Coronation Day.

This Petition has always been granted by the Court of Claims. But in fact the Dean and Chapter would incur the displeasure of the Treasury or the Ministry of Works if they pressed their claim to all the articles of furniture, clothing, refreshment, etc., to which they are entitled. In practice

they waive their just rights and accept in lieu a beggarly sum of £300 by way of compensation.

How typical this is of the way in which we cherish our traditions, and how lamentable it would be if somebody, in the name of efficiency or common sense, were to abolish these picturesque survivals of a bygone age!

No wonder that people of British origin overseas are in the habit of referring to this island as the "old country." Living, as many of them do, in new countries, they like to remember that their forbears came from a land with a long history, where the blood of many races has mingled to produce the breed that boasts the name of British.

Of all the signs and symbols of antiquity that testify to the historic continuity of our national heritage, none is more significant than the stately ceremony wherewith our kings and queens are crowned. This ceremony, in its essential features, comes down from the days when the person destined for the Crown was established on his throne by the joint action of the three Estates of the Realm. He was first elected and enthroned by the Lords Temporal of the Second Estate; he was then presented to the people of the Third Estate for recognition by them as their lawful King; finally, he was entrusted to the Lords Spiritual of the First Estate in order that by them he might be

AN INCIDENT AT THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII. WHICH TOUCHED THE HEARTS OF THOSE WHO WITNESSED IT:

THE KING ASSISTING THE AGED ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, DR. TEMPLE, TO RISE FROM HIS KNEES AFTER

PAYING FEALTY ON BEHALF OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

One of the most memorable incidents at the Coronation of Edward VII. on August 9, 1902, occurred at the moment when the Archbishop of Canterbury knelt to pay fealty for the Lords Spiritual. Overcome by years and emotion, the Archbishop experienced some difficulty in regaining his feet and, for a moment, the assemblage feared that he was on the point of fainting. The Bishop of Winchester and the then Dean of Westminster would have gone to his assistance, but the King interposed and, half-rising from his throne, with both hands assisted Dr. Temple to his feet.

anointed with holy oil and thus consecrated to the high office to which he had been called.

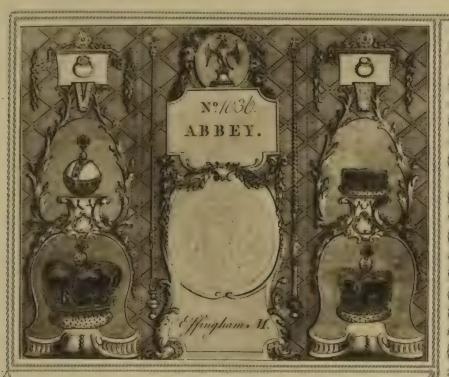
Of these three processes, only the last two have survived. Since the days of Edward I. it has been customary to regard the new reign as beginning from the moment when the Throne becomes vacant.





The Most Ancient of the Regalia and those used in the Most Solemn Coronation Ritethe Anointing of the Sovereign: The Golden Ampulla and the Anointing Spoon.

The Ampulla, which holds the oil used in the Anointing, is of gold. The head, which screws off, was probably made by Sir Robert Vyner at the Restoration, but the body appears older and may have escaped destruction by Cromwell's agents.



AN ADMISSION TICKET FOR THE CORONATION OF GEORGE III. AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE (SEPTEMBER 22, 1761). IN THIS THE SYMBOLS INCORPORATED ARE ALL ROYAL AND RELATIVE TO THE CEREMONY OF CORONATION.



A NORTH DOOR ADMISSION TO THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA. THE WEST DOOR CARDS DIFFER SLIGHTLY. THE CARD IS SIMPLE, LIKE THAT OF WILLIAM IV., IN REACTION TO THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF GEORGE IV.



AN ADMISSION TO THE ABBEY (LORD STEWARD'S BOX, POETS' CORNER)
FOR THE EXTREMELY LAVISH CORONATION OF GEORGE IV. IN THE
IMPRESSED BORDER ARE NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND
AND IRELAND WITH A PORTCULLIS MOTIF.



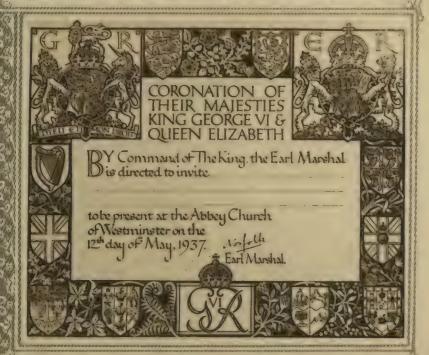
THE ADMISSION TICKET TO THE ABBEY FOR THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.

AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA. IN THIS RICH DESIGN SYMBOLS OF THE GREATER

DOMINIONS APPEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH UNITED KINGDOM SYMBOLS.



ADMITTING TO THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY. HERE AN ALLEGORICAL FIGURE HOLDS THE CORONATION EMBLEMS OF ORB AND SCEPTRE, WITH NATIONAL EMBLEMS IN THE LOWER BORDER.



THE ADMISSION TICKET FOR THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI ANOTHER VERSION OF THE EDWARD VII. DESIGN, WITH ADDED FLORAL EMBLEMS, INCLUDING, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THAT OF WALES—THE LEEK

This series of invitation and admission cards to Westminster Abbey covers nearly two centuries of Coronations. The first two bear the seal or signature of Deputy Earl Marshals [the 2nd Earl of Effingham (Peerage of Great Britain) and the 11th Baron Effingham, later 1st Earl (Peerage of the U.K.)]; the remainder, after the disabilities of Roman Catholics had been removed, bear those of the Earl Marshal [the 12th, 15th (twice) and 16th Dukes of Norfolk]. The form of these tickets is of some interest. That of George III. is

purely royal; that of George IV. (after the creation of the United Kingdom) includes national symbols. This Coronation was costly, private and extremely unpopular. The Coronation of William IV. was, in reaction, very austere (his simple card is not shown); and the card of Queen Victoria repeats something of this simplicity. The later cards, with their profusion of symbols, floral and heraldic, reflect the growing significance and, indeed, separate nationalism, of the units of the Commonwealth and Empire.



example, Henry IV. was taken ill in Westminster Abbey and was carried into the Jerusalem Chamber to die, his son, Henry V., is represented by Shakespeare as assuming that the Crown would without question pass at once to him. Addressing his dying father, he says:

"My due from thee is this imperial crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me."

Thus it came about that it was but as a picturesque formality in West-minster Hall that the election and enthronement of earlier days survived until the Coronation of George IV. It was dropped at the "half-crownation"

of William IV., and has never been revived.

But the Recognition remains. When the Great Procession has entered the Abbey, to the accompaniment of Parry's noble anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord" and the "Vivats" of the Queen's Scholars of Westminster School, the first thing that will happen will be the Presentation of the Queen to the assembled people. The Archbishop of Canterbury, together with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal (Garter King of Arms preceding them), will turn to the east, south, west and north and will "with a loud voice speak to the people," saying, "Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Elizabeth your undoubted Queen. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" And the people will signify their willingness and joy by crying out "God save Queen Elizabeth!"

The Recognition over, the Queen will proceed to take the Oath. Constitutionally this is an essential preliminary in the form of a solemn declaration that the Sovereign is subject to the law. Until 1937 the terms of the Oath, as fixed by statute in 1689, referred only to the "Statutes and Laws of the Parliament of the United Kingdom." At the Coronation of King George VI., however, regard had to be paid to the provisions of the Statute of Westminster, and consequently the terms of the Oath were

extended to include specific reference to the peoples of the self-governing Dominions and to "their respective Laws and Customs." This is the only acknowledgment hitherto included in the Coronation Service of the profound constitutional changes that have taken place since the accession of George V. There are many who think that without altering the time-honoured structure of the service there ought to be a fuller recognition of the existence of the Commonwealth as being a partnership

of self-governing peoples, linked together by loyalty to the one Crown. Not until the Oath has been taken at the Altar, and the Queen has kissed the great Bible, does the religious service proper begin. That service is the Holy Communion service of the Church of England. Within that liturgical framework the consecration of the Queen takes place, as in the case of the consecration of a bishop. After the Creed the Archbishop begins the ancient hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," invoking the inspiration of the Holy Spirit. At this point, while the Queen kneels

at a faldstool, she is stripped of her crimson robe and sits unadorned and expectant, awaiting her hallowing. After a prayer beginning "O Lord,

Holy Father, Who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests and Prophets to teach and govern Thy people Israel," there follows the central act of the whole religious ceremony, the Unction, whereby the Queen is "anointed, blessed and consecrated " to her high office. Four Knights of the Garter hold over her a canopy of cloth-of-gold, almost concealing her from sight. Dean of Westminster brings from the Altar the Ampulla filled with oil, some of which he pours into the Spoon (probably the most ancient of all the Regalia). The Archbishop, dipping his finger in the oil, goes beneath the canopy and anoints the Queen in the form of a cross, thus signing her with the Sign of the Cross, as in baptism, "in token that hereafter she shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto her life's end." Indeed, in mediæval times, as the Canonist Lindwood expresses it, an anointed King or Queen was regarded as "mixta persona," half-ecclesiastic and half-laic, possessed of an inalienable and ineffaceable "character," so that

character," so that

Not all the water in the rough rude sea

Can wash the balm off from an anointed King.

the most sacred of all the Coronation rites, the choir sing to the glorious music of Handel (composed for the Coronation of George II.) the words taken time immemorial, have formed

As an accompaniment to this,

from the First Book of Kings which, from time immemorial, have formed part of the Coronation ritual: "Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, anointed Solomon King. And all the people rejoiced and said: God save the King; Long live the King; may the King live for ever. Amen. Hallelujah."

The Unction comes thus early in the service for the reason that it is only by virtue of her anointing that the Queen is qualified and entitled
[Continued on page 16.



A MANIFESTATION OF PATERNAL EMOTION THAT ILLUMINATED THE CORONATION SERVICE OF EDWARD, VII. AS WITH A SUDDEN GLORY: THE KING CLASPING THE HAND OF THE PRINCE OF WALES (AFTERWARDS KING GEORGE V.) AFTER THE LATTER HAD PAID HIS HOMAGE. At the Coronation of Edward VII., the Prince of Wales (George V.) did Homage by taking off his coronet and, kneeling before the King, declared in the ancient form that he was his Majesty's liege man of life and limb. The Prince then touched the Crown on the King's head and kissed his left cheek and was turning away when his Majesty took hold of his robe to detain him. The father placed his left hand on his son's shoulder and, drawing him towards him, kissed him affectionately on each cheek. Then, taking his son's hand, the King gripped it warmly. This manifestation of paternal emotion illuminated the service as with a sudden glory.















#### The Setting for the Coronation of a British Monarch: Chairs and Thrones used in the Ceremony.

The arrangements for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. have presented several problems of procedure, for there is no historical precedent governing H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's participation in the ceremony. At the Coronation of Queen Anne, her Consort, Prince George of Denmark, was excluded from all participation in her dignities for political reasons. Our drawing shows the positions of the Chairs and Thrones in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation of a Sovereign and Consort, and previously to

the official announcement of the arrangements there was much speculation as to whether his Royal Highness would occupy the Consort's Throne on the Theatre (the platform where the ceremony of Recognition is performed) or be seated with the other Royal Dukes in front of the Peers' seating in the South Transept (on left in our drawing). The photographs of the coronets of Peers of the Realm are reproduced in the border by courtesy of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co. Ltd.



Continued from page 14.] to receive into her hands the emblems of her Royal estate, and to assume the robes befitting her newly-bestowed dignity.

The various rites of Investiture that follow, such as the girding with the Sword, the investing with the Royal Robe, the delivery of the Orb, the Ring and the Sceptres, are all charged with symbolic or sacramental meaning in that they are intended to be "outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace." Thus, when the Imperial Robe is put on, the prayer that follows contains a petition that "The Lord cloath you with the robe of righteousness and with the garments of salvation." When the Orb with the Cross is delivered into the Queen's hand she is thus exhorted: "When you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer." The Ring is called "the ensign of kingly dignity and of defence of the Catholic Faith." And so the process of investiture moves forward to its climax in the putting on of the Crown. This culminating act is preceded by a prayer: "O God, the Crown of all the faithful . . . enrich her royal heart with Thine abundant grace, and crown her with all princely virtues, through the King eternal, Jesus Christ our Lord."

Picture the scene. The Queen is sitting on the very spot where her

predecessors have sat on their . Coronation day for well nigh a thousand years. She is seated in King Edward's chair, in which every Sovereign since Edward II. has sat for his crowning. Beneath her is the yet more ancient Stone of Scone, reminding us of her Scottish ancestry and of the day three centuries-and-a-half ago when, in the person of James VI. of Scotland, a Scottish King ascended the English Throne, thus fulfilling the prophecy attributed to King Kenneth in the ninth century: "Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum invenient lapidum regnare tenentur ibidem," which, as interpreted by Sir Walter Scott, means:

Unless the fates be faulty grown And prophet's voice be vain, Wher'er is found this sacred stone The Scottish race shall reign.

The Crown is brought from the Altar and (to quote the rubric) "the Archbishop . . . shall reverently put it upon the Queen's head, at the sight whereof the people with loud and repeated shouts shall cry 'God save the Queen.' The Peers and the Kings of Arms shall put on their coronets, and the trumpets shall sound, and by a signal given the great guns at the Tower shall be shot off."

There in Westminster Abbey, whither William of Normandy came on Christmas Day, 1066, as claimant of the crown of Edward the Confessor, the Queen sits, fully invested and adorned, with St.

Edward's Crown upon her head.

Unlike the Conqueror, she need have no fears about the loyalty of her subjects. In her person the peoples of the whole Realm and Commonwealth recognise the bond that unites them in fellowship one with another. To her, the visible embodiment of what a constitutional monarchy has come to mean, the allegiance of one and all is pledged. Vivat Regina

In 1689, at the Coronation of William and Mary, an innovation was introduced, immediately after the Crowning, consisting of the Presentation of the Holy Bible, with the striking words: "Our gracious Queen, we present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law; these are the lively oracles of God."

This addition is felt by many to be somewhat out of place at that point in the service, on the ground that the Bible is not part of the Regalia and therefore ought not to be introduced between the Crowning and the Inthronisation, to which the whole process of Investiture points forward. It has accordingly been suggested that the Bible would more suitably be presented early in the service immediately after the Oath, and it may be that consideration will be given to this proposal by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom is entrusted the responsible task of revising the

After the Archbishop has pronounced the solemn Benediction which concludes the process of Investiture, the Queen is escorted to her Throne in the centre of the Theatre and is "lifted up into it by the Archbishops and Bishops and other Peers of the Kingdom." There she receives from

the Archbishop of Canterbury (as representing the Bishops) the fealty of the Lords Spiritual, and from the senior of each rank of the Peerage (as representing their fellow-Peers) the homage of the Lords Temporal, as they kneel in turn "before her Majesty's knees."

It is at this point in the ceremony that some have suggested that representatives of the Commonwealth might fittingly take part by pledging their allegiance in some appropriate form. This proposal presents some obvious practical difficulties, but it is well worthy of consideration provided that its adoption would not unduly lengthen

the proceedings.

During the Homage, which even in its present truncated form takes up a good deal of time, the choir, consisting of some 400 voices, sing a series of short anthems, under the general direction of the Organist of Westminster Abbey. When the Homage is ended "the drums beat and the trumpets sound, and all the people shout, crying: 'God save Queen Elizabeth; long live Queen Elizabeth; may the Queen live for ever.''

Thereupon the Communion Service is resumed at the Offertory. The Queen first offers bread and wine for the Communion, and an oblation consisting of a Pall or Altar Cloth and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight. The service pro-

ceeds in the accustomed form. After the Prayer of Consecration the Queen advances to the steps of the Altar, where she kneels while the Archbishop of Canterbury administers to her the Bread and the Dean of Westminster the Cup. In thus partaking of the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ the Queen acknowledges her need of divine grace for the fufilment of her exacting task, and offers and presents herself, her soul and body, to be "a reasonable, holy and lively sacrifice" unto Him who is the King of Kings and Lord of



THE DESTRUCTION, UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH, OF THE HISTORIC REGALIA OF ENGLAND

THE DESTRUCTION, UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH, OF THE HISTORIC REGALIA OF ENGLAND WHICH INCLUDED KING ALFRED'S CROWN AND THAT OF ST. EDWARD: AN INVENTORY BEING MADE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE JEWEL HOUSE IN AUGUST, 1649, WHEN THE COLLECTION WAS VALUED AT £2647 18S. 4D.

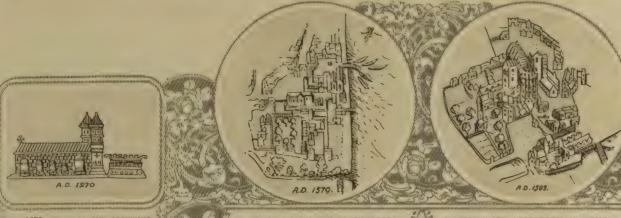
In August, 1649, the Commonwealth Parliament ordered "that those gentlemen who were appointed by this House to have the custody of the regalia, to deliver them over unto the trustees for sale of the goods of the late king, who are to cause the same to be totally broken, and that they melt down all the gold and silver, and sell the jewels to the best advantage of the Commonwealth and to take the like care of them that are in the Tower." This commission spent three August days preparing an inventory of the historic collection in the Jewel House and valued each article, arriving at a total of £2647 18s. 4d. Among the priceless objects destroyed for the sake of the gold and jewels were the crowns of King Alfred and Queen Edith and that of St. Edward. The Ampulla and the Spoon used at the Anointing of the Sovereign are possibly of great age and may have been purchased by a Royalist and returned to Charles 11. at the Restoration. They may be identified with the "One silver spoone gilt" valued at £26 by the commissioners, and with the "One silver spoone gilt" valued at sixteen shillings.

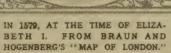


In the border of this page are given portraits of Army officers of high rank



The Coronation Chair, with the Stone of Scone, in Westminster Abbey.





IN 1593 (LATE ELIZABETHAN). THE ABBEY FROM THE "SPECULUM BRITANNIÆ" OF JOHN NORDEN.



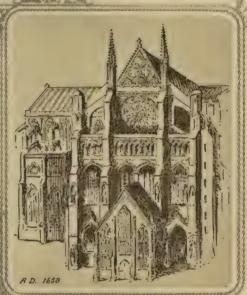


(RIGHT.) THE ABBEY IN 1658, AT THE TIME OF THE COMMON-WEALTH. FROM W. FAITHORNE'S "MAP OF LON-

(LEFT.)
FOR THE "RECESS" AFTER
THE CORONA-TION: THE CHAPEL AND ALTAR OF ED-WARD THE CON-FESSOR AS ARRANGED FOR

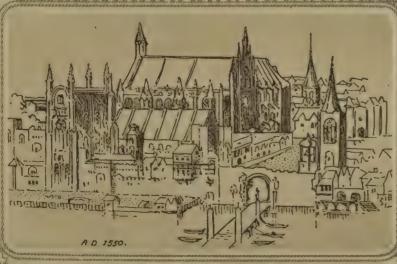
THE CORONA-TION OF KING EDWARD VII.

(RIGHT.) IN 1816. FIVE YEARS BE-FORE THE CORO-NATION OF GEORGE IV.: THE NORTH TRANSEPT, FROM "WESTMINSTER ABBEY.





Sugar Son and Sale and Bear of the Men Sound



THE ABBEY IN 1850 AFTER THE CROWNING OF EDWARD VI. FROM ANTONY VAN DER WYNGAERD'S "VIEW OF LONDON."

BETWEEN 1710-1720, AFTER ANNE'S CROWNING AND COVERING GEORGE I.'S CROWNING. THE ABBEY, FROM KIP'S "VIEW OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER."

Westminster Abbey, officially termed the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, has been the scene of the crowning of every Sovereign since William the Conqueror. In 1050 Edward the Confessor started the erection of a new church alongside a Benedictine Monastery on Thorney Island. In 1245 Henry III. set about the rebuilding of the church. Henry VII.

added the exquisite Chapel which bears his name. The western towers, commonly called the Wren Towers, were completed in 1740, from a design left by the great architect, carried out with considerable variations by Nicholas Hawkmoor, his pupil. Pictorial records date from about 1200, but these are for a long time more curious than trustworthy.



She does this coram populo, thus setting the seal to the pledge of lifelong service which she so movingly gave, for all the world to hear, when she attained the age of twenty-one. Her words on that occasion cannot be quoted too often, for they are such as to stir the hearts and fortify the wills of all right-thinking people in the years that lie ahead:

I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of the great imperial family to which we all belong. But I shall not have strength to carry out this resolution alone, unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do. God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you who are willing to share it with me.

There are few young women who would have the courage to commit themselves to such a far-reaching resolution; but in her case it rang true in 1947, and it will still ring true in 1953.

It is a matter of profound thankfulness that it is possible without any

trace of insincerity to say this about our young and radiant Queen who, with her husband at her side, reflects all that is best of the generation to which she belongs. It will therefore be with full and grateful hearts that at the conclusion of the service multitudes in the Abbey and outside it will listen to the choir singing Te Deum Laudamus, that ancient hymn of praise of which Christians never tire.

I have tried in what is said here to describe shortly the main features of the Coronation ritual and to suggest more particularly what they are intended to signify to her who will be the central figure on the great day to which countless multitudes are looking forward with such eager expectation.

Some words from the brief sermon preached by Dr. Lang, then Archbishop of York, at the Coronation of King George V., may be worthy of reproduction. That sermon, described by the late Lord Morley as a "model of con-centration," was intended to point out the significance of another "great day"-June 22, 1911, when our grandfather Queen's and grandmother came to Westminster Abbey to be crowned. Mutatis mutandis, the Archbishop's words apply to the present occasion

Attended by the loving loyalty of millions of his subjects and uplifted by their prayers, the King is here to receive from God his hallowing and his crown. In the venerable home of its history and its faith an Empire comes into the presence of the King of Kings. Pause for one moment to hear a voice from Him—"I am among you as he that serveth." It is a word which tells the way in which He won and wields His Kingdom. Let me try in the simplest words, for these are best at such a time as this, to interpret its message. It may give purpose to the Royalty which to-day is hallowed and to the loyalty which to-day is offered. The sovereignty of service. The King is set to be the leader of his people in the service of God and man. He is the servant of God. From God's altar, in the symbols of Sword and Sceptre, of Orb and Crown, he receives his rule.

It is a trust committed by a Master to His servant. Pray we for our King, that his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust in him. He is the servant of the people. To be among them as he that serves—among the people in this home land, among the strong young nations overseas, as the one man raised above private and local interests to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common ideals, common sacrifices—this is indeed a kingly life. Pray we that God may give the King His grace to live it . . .

But the King comes not alone to his hallowing. He bears his people with him. For the national life as well as for its representative this is a day of consecration. May this great people make and seal this day a covenant of service with our fathers' God; for in His service is the perfect freedom. May it ask for the honour of standing out among the nations of the world as one that serves the sacred cause of righteousness, peace and justice among men. Lastly, we whose privilege it is to be present here are called above all others to follow our King in the service of his people. To us in our several degrees God has entrusted gifts of public responsibility, influence, experience. Let us consecrate them this day to God and King for the service of this land of our fathers, this Empire of their children. We seem to be standing at the thresheld of great and

of their children. We seem to be standing at the threshold of great and far-reaching changes. The cost of service may be manifold sacrifice. But there is one thing that abides unchangeable; it is the claim of our Mother to the loval. able: it is the claim of our Mother to the loyal devotion of her sons and daughters. Let us meet the unknown future with the high resolve that, whether here at home or in the new lands across the seas, we shall be found, please God, among the people as those that serve.

The Queen comes not alone to her hallowing. She bears her people with her. That is the point. That is the significance of the whole occasion to us, her loyal subjects. She brings us with her to her hallowing, for she is the representative of us all; the symbol of the unity of the whole Realm and Commonwealth; the visible embodiment of the heritage and traditions which all her people share, and of the fellowship that springs from that sharing. Therefore her consecration ought in a very real sense to be our consecration too, as we offer ourselves in her and with her to the service of God and our country.

If this be so-and can anything less do justice to the intention of the Coronation Rite ?—it is an act of sacrilege to treat the Coronation as though it were a mere

historic pageant or public show, making no moral or spiritual demands upon the participants and the spectators. There are those who would treat it as such, and by so doing debase and vulgarise it. It is not easy to avoid this danger in these days of an insatiable demand for more and more publicity. All the more reason for adopting every available means of informing the public beforehand what the Coronation really signifies, and of appealing to all who have ears to hear to uplift and sustain the Queen in thought and prayer and to respond to her invitation to help her to make good her vow



OUEENS REGNANT CROWNED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY int of England two were not crowned—the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., where cousin Stephen for the Crown and was acknowledged as "Lady of England and Nor eing Lady Jane Grey, "the nine-days Queen of England," who was proclaimed on the but was imprisoned by Mary I. and executed in February, 1554. Lady Jane Grey y Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. Two of the Queens, Mary I. and Mary II., were make the crowned—the former used a chair blessed and sent to her by the Pope Mary II., who was crowned jointly with her husband, was seated beside him on another





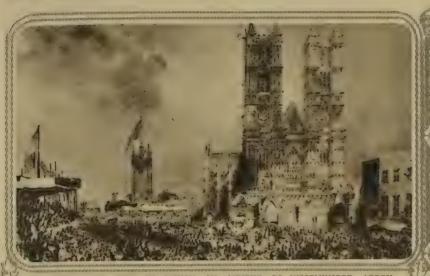








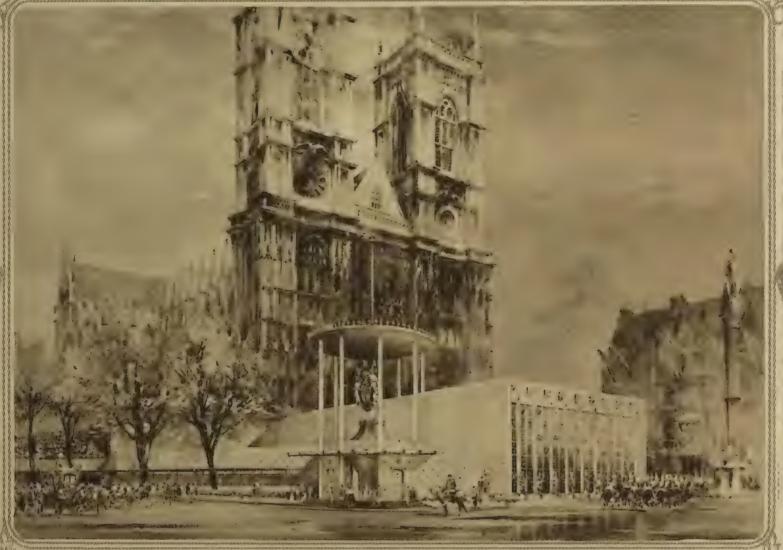
In the border of this page are portraits of Army and R.A.F. officers of high rank.



THE FIRST OCCASION ON WHICH AN ANNEXE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY WAS USED FOR MARSHALLING THE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE CORONATION OF WILLIAM IV.



A STRUCTURE IN THE GOTHIC STYLE WITH A TURRET: THE ANNEXE CONSTRUCTED OUTSIDE WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.



SHOWING THE ROYAL ENTRANCE (LEFT) SURMOUNTED BY A CANOPY, BEARING A FLAGSTAFF, AND WITH THE ROYAL ARMS PLACED ABOVE THE ROOF:
AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING OF THE ANNEXE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY DESIGNED FOR THE CORONATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II.



THE ANNEXE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY USED FOR GEORGE V.'S CORONATION IN THE FORM OF A MEDIÆVAL HALL WITH A PORTE-COCHÈRE.



A DESIGN IN MODIFIED AND MODERNISED GOTHIC, WITH A CANOPY IN PLACE OF THE  $PORTE-COCH \r{E}RE$ : THE ANNEXE FOR THE CORONATION OF GEORGE VI.

Previously to the Coronation of William IV., the Coronation procession was marshalled in Westminster Hall, but on William IV.'s accession it was decided to discontinue the Coronation Banquet held there and to construct a temporary annexe to Westminster Abbey. The earlier annexes were in the Gothic style, and that used at the Coronation of George V. was "pillared and cross-beamed with oak within, and hung with stamped

leather and tapestries, halberds, pikes, swords and armour." The design for the Westminster Abbey annexe for the Coronation of George VI. was prepared by Sir James West in modified and modernised Gothic and had a canopy in place of the customary porte-cochère. It comprised three rooms—the Entrance Hall, a Royal Retiring Room and the Great Hall, in which the processions into the Abbey were marshalled.



#### THE ROYAL ORNAMENTS AND THEIR MEANING.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE REGALIA AND THE ROBES USED AT PREVIOUS CORONATIONS.

By MARTIN R. HOLMES, F.S.A.

HE robes and regalia have always played an important part in the Coronation of our Sovereigns, but that part has not always been the same throughout. From the earliest times to the middle of the thirteenth century their significance had been of the

simplest; they were the actual ornaments of Royalty, solemnly and publicly assumed by the newly-accepted, newly-anointed king as a sign that, having successively shown himself to his people for their acceptance, heard the Coronation Sermon reminding him of the duties and responsibilities of his office, and accepted those responsibilities by taking the Coronation Oath, he had been duly consecrated to his task and was now entitled to the attributes of kingship. In the reign of Henry III., however, that King's devotion to Edward the Confessor led him to exhume the saint's body and lay it in the elaborate shrine he had set up behind the High Altar at Westminster. In the process, the Robes, Crown and Sceptres found upon the body would seem to have been taken out and replaced by new ones, the originals being preserved as relics at the shrine. It is at this period that, for the first time, we come across mention of St. Edward's Robes and St. Edward's Crown, and find that they were not kept among the Royal

attire and jewels at the Tower or elsewhere, but were always in the custody of the Abbot of Westminster. They were not, in fact, Royal property, but were the relics of a saint buried in the Abbey, and with these relics, thereafter, the kings and queens of England were invested. The whole investiture had undergone a slight but significant change from the point of view of the beholders. The Sovereign was no longer merely justifying his anointing by putting on the visible signs of his high office; he was visibly putting on the attire, and dedicating himself as the successor, of the pre-Conquest ruler whom men had come, at that distance of time, to regard as the ideal of what a good king should be. For 400 years the saint's Robes and Crown were treasured at his shrine, till they were destroyed by Government order after the death of Charles I., and the name of St. Edward still clings traditionally to the Coronation

Paradoxically enough, the earliest rubric for an English Coronation makes no mention of a crown at all, but alludes to the *helmet* that is to be set on the head of the newly-consecrated king. The alternative form, a wreath or fillet

of precious metal studded with jewels, was also known at the time, and appears on many Saxon coins, but the actual Coronation Crown of England, in its early days, seems to have followed the outline of the *Kynehelm*, or Helm Royal, a cap of stiff leather or felt reinforced by a rim and cross-bands of gilded metal. The type is frequently seen in illuminated manuscripts of the early Middle Ages, and the coins of William the Conqueror show him wearing, apparently, an arched or helmet-like crown with a jewelled frame.

It is worthy of emphasis at the outset, therefore, that the significance of the crown was largely a military one when it was first assigned a place in the service. It had its part with the sword and, later on, the spurs, as symbolising the king's knightly functions as the champion and protector of those who could not fight in their own cause and had none to fight on their behalf. To their service, indeed, the Sovereign is still solemnly dedicated

at the moment of receiving the sword and before formally offering it upon the Altar, and impressively exhorted to use it to "do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in The traditional forms of sword, helmet and spurs were followed as far as was possible when a new set of Regalia was made after the Civil War. The Golden Spurs, for instance, have no rowels, but are of the single-pointed form employed in Norman and pre-Norman times, while the Swords of Justice and Mercy have an archaic simplicity of outline, and have escaped the fantastic elaboration which might have been theirs at such a period. Comparison of their design and proportions with those of the Great Sword of State, made later in the century, or the sixteenth-century sword preserved among the Scottish Regalia, will show how careful an attempt was made to preserve an ancient form rather than to make a display of fine metal-work. They are still the creation of the armourer, not the goldsmith, and in the same way the Crown was once more the arched helmet-frame of early tradition. At the same time, it shows signs of the

ideas of the period in the formation of its arches. Instead of springing up from the rim to the finial in a regular curve, the arches are depressed saddle-fashion in the centre, so that they have an outward thrust, and the topmost orb and cross are partly hidden in the central depression. Coronation mugs of Charles II., and Michael Wright's great portrait of him at St. James's Palace, show that this type of crown was quite effective in combination with the full, elaborate hairdressing of the Restoration, but the real reason for the change probably lies elsewhere. In certain formal representations, notably coins and seals, the arches of the Crown have been shown depressed in a similar way, not to depict the shape of an actual crown, but to bring the finial within the compass of the picture. The feature appears alike in some of the coins of William the Conqueror and on the Great Seal of Elizabeth I., and this is what the heralds of the seventeenth century have mistaken for a characteristic of the ancient crown. In due course, fanciful explanations have sprung up, giving imaginative significance to the arches in general and the depression of the arches in particular, but the depression

EMBROIDERED WITH THE ARMS OF VERDUN, THE ORIGINAL TENANT OF THE MANOR OF FARNHAM ROYAL: GLOVES FOR THE RIGHT HAND OF THE SOVEREIGN PRESENTED BY THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AS LORD OF THE MANOR OF WORKSOP AT THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII., 1902 (LEFT), AND OF KING GEORGE V. [1911].

OF KING GEORGE V. [1911].

The Lord of the Manor of Worksop has the right to provide a glove at the Coronation for the Sovereign's right hand and this service is performed in right of tenure by grand serjeantry of the Manor of Worksop. It is believed that this privilege was originally granted to Bertram de Verdun by William I. being attached to the possession of the Manor of Farnham Royal in Buckinghamshire. The Earl of Shrewsbury exchanged the Manor of Farnham Royal for the Manor of Worksop in 1541, and the attached service was transferred at the same time. These gloves are now in the London Museum.

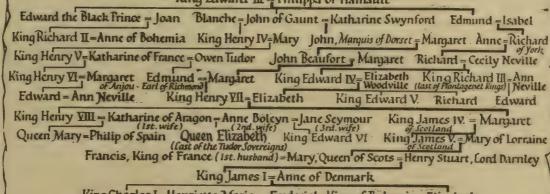
appears to have been dictated originally by nothing more than the shape of the design and the low head-room available for the Sovereign's portrait.

Froissart probably saw the old crown when Henry IV. was crowned, and noted that it was "arched over like a cross." Evelyn, the diarist, mentions that "Edward the Confessor had of early days a barr'd crown," without giving his reasons for saying so, but when Evelyn was still a young man, in 1642, Henry Marten seized and broke open the relic-chest on the instructions of the Parliament, setting the crown in derision on the head of George Wither, the Puritan poet, and seven years later, as a contemporary memorandum remains to tell us, the Saxon crown, and the other crowns of the Kings and Queens of England, were "broken and defaced" by Government order.

The two Sceptres, or the Sceptre and Verge, as some call them, are found in the earliest ritual-text. The Sceptre proper, surmounted nowadays







King Charles I = Henrietta Maria Frederick, King of Bohemia = Elizabeth King Charles II = Catherine King James II = Anne = Mary Ernest Augustus = Sophia of Hanover King William III = Queen Mary II George of Denmark = Queen Anne (last of the Stuart Sovereigns)

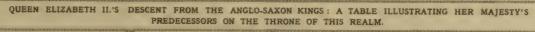
King George I - Sophia of Zell
King George II - Willichmina Charlotte Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach
Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales - Augusta of Saxe-Gotha King George III = Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz

King George IV=Caroline of Brunswick King William IV= Adelaide Edward Augustus=Victoria Maria of Saxe Meiningen Duke of Kent Coursa of Saxe Coburg Copold = Charlotte Augusta Aing of the Belgians

Queen Victoria Frince Albert of Saxe-Cobung and Gotha (Prince Consort) King Edward VII = Alexandra of Denmark King George V = Princess Mary of Teck

King Edward VIII King George VI = Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon

Queen Elizabeth 11 = Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh





13. HENRY IV. (Reigned: 1899-1413.)

10. EDWARD II. (Reigned: 1807-1327.)

11. EDWARD III. (Reigned: 1327-1377.)



14. HENRY V. (Reigned: 1418-1422.)



15. HENRY VI. (Reigned: 1422-1461.)



16. EDWARD IV. (Reigned: 1461-1483.)



17. RICHARD III. Reigned: 1483-1485.



6. RICHARD I. (Reigned: 1189-1199.)



24. CHARLES I. (Reigned: 1625-1649.)



23. JAMES I. (Reigned: 1603-1625.)



22. ELIZABETH I. Reigned: 1558-1603.



21. MARY. (Reigned: 1553-1558.)



20. EDWARD VI. (Reigned: 1547-1553.)



19. HENRY VIII. (Reigned: 1509-1547.)



The Descent of Queen Elizabeth 11.; and the Crowns of Her Royal Forbears, Sovereigns of this Realm.

On this page we give a genealogical table of the descent of Queen Elizabeth II., with, surrounding it, photographs of historically correct reproductions of "Crowns of Estate" of English sovereigns from William the Conqueror to Charles I. (with the exception of Edward V.). The English Regalia were destroyed under the Commonwealth, and on the Restoration Charles II. had to have two crowns fashioned for him.

One, St. Edward's Crown, or the Crown of England, was made after the ancient pattern of the crown with which sovereigns had, in the past, been crowned; and it has remained practically unchanged in form since that day. We are able to reproduce this interesting collection of crowns through the courtesy of Robert White and Son, 57, Neal Street, W.C.2.



by a ball and cross, is the symbol of earthly power, and, as a sign of authority, is even older than the Crown. The other Sceptre, bearing the figure of a dove, is also called the Rod of Virtue and Equity, and is the symbol of heavenly inspiration and justice—the wand of the prophet, where the other is the bâton of the Prince. Its equivalent among the Royal ornaments of France was a rod tipped with the Hand of Justice, that Hand which appears from the clouds, in ancient illuminations and sculptures, as a mark of divine intervention or benediction. Both the French and the English emblems are headed with something, be it Holy Hand or Holy Dove, that suggests the heavenly inspiration vouchsafed to the Lord's Anointed, and it is interesting to observe that the true Sceptre with the Dove is never put into the hand of a Queen Consort, who is invested with the Ivory Rod in its stead. the one occasion when a King and Queen Regnant were crowned together the Coronation of William and Mary in 1689-a second Sceptre with the Dove had to be made for the Queen to carry, and after that one ceremony it was laid aside and forgotten until it was found on a shelf in the Jewel House early in the nineteenth century.

A later Coronation Order, dating from the tenth century, introduces the Sword and the Ring. The latter is placed on the wedding-finger, originally the third finger of the right hand, and is nowadays set with a sapphire, crossed by the Cross of St. George in small The rings of a good many early Sovereigns were set with rubies alone, but that of Elizabeth I. was a sapphire, and may have been the token carried to Scotland by Sir Robert Carey at the time of the Queen's It had had to be cut from her finger when she was ill, and though Carey's memoirs do not say how he came by it before he rode from Richmond, they tell how he announced to James VI. of Scotland that he had brought him "a blue ring from a fair lady," and that James looked at the ring and acknowledged the password with the phrase, "It is enough. I know by this you are a true messenger."

With the text for a late Norman or early Plantagenet Coronation, dating from the twelfth century, we find mention of the bracelets, which were put on immediately after the delivery of the Sword, and in the fourteenthcentury Liber Regalis at Westminster-perhaps the most famous Coronation book of all—there is a detailed and rather surprising note about them. "Now these bracelets shall be hanging round his neck and from either shoulder, in the manner of a stole, down to the joints of his arms, and shall be bound to the joints of his arms by silken loops as will be more easily perceived from the fashion of them." The bracelets, in other words, were fastened to a band of fabric to prevent them from slipping down the wearer's arms in the course of the service. Their name armilla was anglicized into Armill and applied first to the combination of band and bracelets and afterwards to the band alone, which is now no longer tied in place, but is made the full length and shape of a priestly stole, and worn in the same manner.

The Orb is not mentioned by name in the Coronation rubric till Archbishop Sancrost drafted a special Coronation Order for James II. in 1685. References to it, however, occur in far earlier times, and it is borne by many Sovereigns on their Great Seals. It has been contended—and at least one fifteenth-century writer plainly supports the contention—that the Orb is represented in the service by the Sceptre with the Cross, and that its separate introduction is a duplication, but it is now handed to the Sovereign with a reminder of its symbolism—the globe of the world surmounted by the emblem of Christianity—with the delivery of the Imperial Mantle. Like the Sceptre with the Dove, it is an emblem handed only to a reigning monarch, not to a Consort, and accordingly it was only at the Coronation of William and Mary that a second one was made for delivery to the Queen.

The presentation of the Holy Bible was introduced at this same Coronation, and is the last such addition to the service, which now follows more or less the lines laid down in 1689.

So much for the significance of the various ornaments actually worn or carried by the Sovereign. Certain other things have their place in the ritual without forming part of the ceremonial attire, and in the forefront of these must be considered the Ampulla and the Coronation Spoon. The Spoon, indeed, would seem to be the oldest piece of all the Regalia, since its form is characteristic of the late twelfth century, with its decoration of strapwork and scrolls of filigree. The eagle-shaped Ampulla, from which the oil of consecration is poured into the Spoon, may well be the one first used at the Coronation of Henry IV. in 1399, for the threading at the neck, where the head unscrews for filling, is crude when contrasted with the seventeenth-century finish of the vessel as a whole. We may assume that after being "broken and defaced" by the orders of Parliament it was equipped at the Restoration with new wings and new feet, covered with

up-to-date engraving to simulate feathers and mounted on its present base, its essentially seventeenth-century appearance being due purely to the thoroughness with which it was renovated in 1661.

The Coronation ceremony used to be preceded by a ceremonial procession to the Abbey from Westminster Hall. The new King walked unshod upon a carpet of striped or "rayed" material that was afterwards given to the poor. Originally, it would seem, he was supposed to guide his steps with the long, iron-shod sceptre known as St. Edward's Staff, but as early as the Coronation of Richard III. in 1483 we find that the Staff had taken a different place in the procession, being carried "for a relick" by the Earl of Bedford. It is still carried in the procession up the length of the Abbey, and is left with the Abbey authorities at the end, as a relic of St. Edward naturally would be.

Carried in the procession likewise are the various Swords of State and Justice, but these form part of the personal ornaments of the King or Queen, and are consequently carried back when the procession reforms at the end of the ceremony. Three of the swords were made at the Restoration, another—the Great Sword of State-dates from the reign of William and Mary, and the sword actually girt about, or handed to, the King or Queen was provided originally for George IV. and is a smaller, cross-hilted weapon, thickly set with precious stones on hilt and scabbard. Ordinarily the sword is girt about the King's waist, but Elizabeth I. is reported to have had it slung on a belt or baldric that went over one shoulder and under the other arm. At the Coronation of William and Mary the sword-belt was buckled on the King, but the sword itself was put first were not girt with the sword at all, merely taking it by the hilt for a few moments and almost immediately

ONE OF THE PRIESTLY VESTMENTS WITH WHICH THE SOVEREIGN IS INVESTED BY into his hand and then into the Queen's before being offered at the Altar. William IV. and Queen Victoria THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER BEFORE THE CROWNING: THE STOLE-LIKE ARMILL MADE BY THE GIRDLERS' COMPANY AND PRE-SENTED, BY ANCIENT RIGHT, FOR THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI. delivering it up again, but at more recent Coronations the older ritual has been followed. Perhaps the most interesting of all the swords, however, is the squareended Curtana, the Sword of Mercy. The actual weapon has an ordinary double-edged blade of the seventeenth century, marked with the conven-

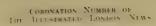
tional wolf that was used as a trade-mark by the smiths of Passau and Solingen, and it has been brought to the orthodox blunt-ended shape by breaking off the point and grinding away the jagged edge of the break. The traditions

of the name and shape, however, are centuries older than the sword, and older even than its symbolism of mercy. The square, broken end does not

denote a sword that cannot or will not strike (on the contrary, that par-

ticular shape was much favoured by Continental headsmen), but is intended to reproduce the best-known characteristic of Courtain, the short sword

In the border of this page are given portraits of eminent judges





SHOWING THE BLACK PRINCE'S RUBY IN THE FRONT CROSS-PATÉE: THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN WITH WHICH GEORGE I. WAS CROWNED ON OCTOBER 20, 1714.



THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN OF GEORGE II. USED AT HIS CORONATION IN 1727
IT IS SURMOUNTED BY A MOUND SET WITH 440 BRILLIANTS







ENRICHED WITH 2621 BRILLIANTS AND SURMOUNTED BY A TRANSPARENT CROSS OF GEMS: THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN OF GEORGE III., USED, AS WELL AS ST. EDWARD'S CROWN, AT HIS CORONATION.



WEARING ST. EDWARD'S CROWN, MADE FOR HIM AFTER THE ANCIENT PATTERN: CHARLES II., A PORTRAIT BY MICHAEL WRIGHT (DETAIL). [Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. the (Queen.]



THE IMPERIAL STATE CROWN WITH WHICH GEORGE IV. WAS CROWNED IN 1821; AND WILLIAM IV. IN 1831.

S OVEREIGNS of this Realm have nearly always possessed a State Crown, and in some cases, more than one, in addition to the Crown used for their Coronation. The ancient English Regalia were destroyed under the Commonwealth, and on the Restoration, two crowns were fashioned for Charles II. One, known as St. Edward's Crown, a reproduction of the golden Crown of England, was made for the Coronation ceremony, and this has remained essentially the same until this day. It was not used at the Coronation of George II. but apparently George II. and George III. were crowned with St. Edward's Crown and their State Crown. George IV. had a magnificent State Crown made for his Coronation, and it was also used at the Coronation of William IV. Queen Victoria was crowned with the Imperial State Crown made for her, and it was also used by Edward VII., but George V. was crowned with St. Edward's Crown. The portrait of Charles II. by Michael Wright in St. James's Palace, detail of which we reproduce, shows him wearing St. Edward's Crown, and is believed to be the earliest representation of that crown which, as noted before, was made for him.



THE FRAME OF THE STATE CROWN MADE FOR CHARLES, II.: THE REGALIA WERE DESTROYED DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.



Continued from page 22.]
that was broken in the forging but nevertheless became notorious in the hands of the legendary hero, Ogier the Dane. As early as 1189 we read of "three swords from the King's Treasury" being carried in the Coronation procession of Richard I.; by the time the Queen of Henry III. was crowned, nearly fifty years later, the name Curtana had been applied to the principal sword, as if Ogier's broken weapon had been preserved as one of the treasures of St. Edward's shrine. There would appear to have been an impression that the King was actually girt with it. A formal account of the Coronation of Richard II., preserved in the Public Record Office, expressly says that the sword called Curtana was given and put upon him, and the instructions for the Coronation of Henry VII. (based on those drawn up for Richard III. two years before) mention the provision of two swords with flat ends, one to be borne in state as Curtana, the other to be girt about the King, suggesting that they did duty for the same sword. At the Coronation of Richard III., also, we find for the first time the statement that the pointless sword signified Mercy. This piece of symbolism may be connected with Ogier's legendary Courtain, since legend had it that the hero once drew it against the son of Charlemagne, in revenge for the murder of his own son, and was constrained by a voice from Heaven to forgo his purpose and show mercy instead of exacting vengeance.

The Swords of Spiritual and Temporal Justice have straight, double-edged blades like that of Curtana, but these both retain their points. The Sword of Temporal Justice bears a wolf-mark on the blade, the Sword of Spiritual Justice bears a few half-obliterated letters that seem to have spelt the name "Andrea Ferrara," so often found on broadsword blades of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The hilts of all three swords are plain, with curious disc-like pommels having pierced centres through which the tang of each blade can be seen. This is a peculiarity found as a rule in ancient Irish swords alone, and its occurrence here is evidence of the strong desire to make the Restoration regalia after the antique manner. The three represent respectively Mercy, Justice and the cham-pionship of the Church, which the newly crowned monarch has just undertaken to protect.

The actual Robes, too, have considerable interest and significance. The custom now is for the new king or queen to come to the ceremony in Parliament robes of crimson velvet, and the flat-topped Cap of

Estate, but the rubric of the Liber Regalis shows that in the Middle Ages it was enough to wear perfectly clean and fresh garments, which were taken off for the anointing and became the perquisite of the monk who was in charge of the vestments of the Abbey. The robes worn on the return are not prescribed in any detail, but the King is instructed, when he has been stripped of his Royal ornaments on the conclusion of the Mass, to go to the altar of the Confessor "clothed with honour in other vestments be crowned there with another crown, represented nowadays by the State Crown, that is perhaps the best-known piece among all the Regalia. The Sceptre and Verge were the only relics of St. Edward that the new king carried out of the church on his return in State, and arrangements were made for them to be delivered to the Abbot of Westminster, for return to the shrine, as soon as the King retired after the Coronation banquet.

The three main stages of the ceremony are broadly marked by the styles of attire worn in succession by the central figure. The entry is made, as has been said, in crimson velvet robes, which are removed after the new king or queen has been accepted by the congregation and has formally accepted the responsibilities of office by subscribing to the Coronation Oath.

Their form, as described by Sandford in the seventeenth century, was still intended to follow the fashion of the Middle Ages, since they consisted of a mantle with a long train, a velvet surcoat with hanging sleeves slit across half-way down their length to let out the hand and forearm, like those of an academic gown, and a caped hood with a tippet. These, after the Recognition, were carried away into the Chapel of St. Edward, and the silken tunic and shirt worn underneath were opened at specially-prepared places on the sleeves, breast, shoulders and back, so that the officiating Archbishop could anoint the king upon the head, breast and shoulders, the back between the shoulders and the inside of the elbows. The holy oil is still poured from the beak of the Ampulla into the two-lobed bowl of the Coronation Spoon, but the actual extent of the anointing varies from time to time. William and Mary were anointed on the head, breast and palms only, Queen Victoria only on the head and palms, which rendered it unnecessary to provide a special shirt slit in the appropriate places and fastened with loops and ribbons, as was originally done. The moment of the anointing is the most solemn and the most intimate of the whole ceremony, hidden as it is from most of the bystanders by the broad, stiff copes of the prelates and the high back of the Coronation Chair, and from those in the upper galleries

by the canopy held up by four Knights of the Garter. Only a small group of the greatest churchmen and laymen in the kingdom can see just what happens in those few minutes when the chosen prince or princess becomes the country's

anointed king or queen.

The change is rapidly and plainly marked by the subsequent investiture with the traditional ornaments of kingship. At early Coronations, the places that had been

anointed were dried with fine linen, which was afterwards burnt, and the king or queen put on gloves and a small coif of linen to preserve the sacred oil from dust or defilement. Nowadays the linen gloves and coif have been abandoned, and the first garment put on is the colobium sindonis, a sleeveless, shirt-like vestment of fine lawn, which reaches to the ankles and is almost immediately covered by the supertunica, or close pall, a long coat of figured cloth-of-gold. After this came the old assumption of the tinsel buskins (which suffered badly when Charles I. tried to put them on over the shoes which was already wearing) and the sandals, but these are no longer used, and the service proceeds to the

investiture with the sword and swordbelt, the latter being traditionally provided by the Girdlers' Company. Its form is usually that of a simple belt with a frog for the sword, though Elizabeth I., as has been said, had it slung like a baldric, and William IV. and Queen Victoria seem not to have had the sword in a belt at all. Indeed, Hayter's portrait of Queen Victoria in her Coronation robes makes it quite plain that her supertunica was worn open, showing the lawn and lace of the colobium sindonis beneath. The latter garment appears to have been made with short but deep bell sleeves, and for a good reason, since the young Queen was wearing a short-sleeved dress beneath her vestments, and the gold lace that trimmed the sleeves of the supertunica would have chafed her arms unbearably had there not been some kind of a sleeve between.

The stole, or armill, is now put on, though without the bracelets that were the original cause of its introduction, and then the Imperial mantle, or open pall, which is cope-like in form and bears a design of silver eagles, either embroidered, as on the mantle of Edward VII., or woven into the fabric, as was done with those of George IV. and Queen Victoria. The brocaded mantle of George IV. was used again by King George V. and



CORONATION PROCESSION OF RICHARD I. ON SEPTEMBER 3, 1189: AN MINATION FROM A MAGNIFICENT VOLUME ENTITLED "LES ANCIENNES ILLUMINATION FROM A MAGNIFICENT VOLUME ENTITLED "LES ANCIENNES' ET NOUVELLES CHRONIQUES D'ANGLETERRE," PRESENTED AND DEDICATED TO EDWARD V. (PROBABLY A MISTAKE FOR IV.), AND OF THE LATE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. (ROYAL MS. 15 E.IV, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.)

The procession is shown approaching Westminster with, in the foreground, four not arrying a chest containing the Coronation robes and other Royal treasures. Immediate the containing the Earl of Albemarle and Essex bearing the Royal crown. The Kittended by the Bishops of Durham and Bath, walks under a canopy carried by four attendation approcession of nobles follows in the rear. The Coronation procession was discontinual after that of Charles II.





The Officers of Arms of the College of Heralds and the Earl Marshal.

(L. TO R.) BLUEMANTLE, MR. J. A. FRERE; WINDSOR HERALD, MR. R. P. GRAHAM-VIVIAN; RICHMOND HERALD, MR. A. R. WAGNER; YORK HERALD, MR. A. J. TOPPIN; CLARENCEUX KING OF ARMS, SIR A. S. COCHRANE; GARTER KING OF ARMS, THE HON. SIR GEORGE BELLEW; THE EARL MARSHAL; PORTCULLIS, THE MASTER

OF SINCLAIR; NORROY AND ULSTER KING OF ARMS, SIR G. WOLLASTON; ROUGE DRAGON, MR. R. MIRRLEES; LANCASTER HERALD, MR. A. G. B. RUSSELL; CHESTER HERALD, MR. J. D. HEATON-ARMSTRONG; ROUGE CROIX, MR. J. R. B. WALKER; AND SOMERSET HERALD, MAJOR M. R. TRAPPES-LOMAX.







TWO HERALDS AND A PURSUIVANT: (L. TO R.) ROUGE CROIX PURSUIVANT, MR. J. R. BROMHEAD WALKER, WITH SOMERSET HERALD, MAJOR M. R. TRAPPES-LOMAX, AND YORK HERALD, MR. A. J. TOPPIN.

THE HEREDITARY EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G., HEAD OF THE HERALDS' COLLEGE, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Responsible for the Arrangements of the Coronation Ceremony and Prominent Participants in it: The Barl Marshal of England; and the Officers of Arms of the College of Heralds, in their Mediaval Tabards.



Continued from page 24.]
George VI. in succession, a new stole and girdle being made for each, while the ornaments on the stole of Edward VII. are, in fact, those which adorned Queen Victoria's short stole in 1838 and were transferred, more widely spaced out, to the longer stole required by her son. The only other article of clothing that plays a part in the service is the right-hand glove, provided by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop and put on before the delivery of the Sceptre. The preliminary arrangements for Queen Victoria's Coronation laid down the provision of "a pair of rich gloves" instead of the single right-hand gauntlet usually supplied, but it does not appear, from accounts of the ceremony, that they were actually produced.

After the king or queen has been anointed, crowned and enthroned, and has received the homage of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, comes the Recess, when there is a pause for retirement into St. Edward's Chapel. The cloth-of-gold vestments are taken off, and are replaced by the State robes of purple velvet, which are worn with the State Crown for the return journey. Their form, like that of the crimson Parliament robes, is not laid down by any hard-and-fast regulation, since they represent the personal attire of the wearer, and have shown considerable variation in the course of the last two centuries. George III. may have been the last to wear robes of the type described by Sandford. Those of George IV.—sold at his death,

bought by Madame Tussaud in person and displayed at her famous Exhibition until London fog and London smuts had too noticeably obscured their glories-would appear to have been designed in emulation of the splendid Imperial robe in which Napoleon Bonaparte had been crowned in Paris, and he dressed his Household and his Privy Council in doublets and hose of a type which the costumiers of the time associated indiscriminately with Holbein and Henry IV. Queen Victoria's crimson robes, on the other hand, were of the approximately "Gothic" cut that did duty for almost any period of the Middle Ages on the stage of the time, and sometimes even for the sixteenth century, since a theatrical print of about 1820 shows the famous Mrs. West playing Elvira in Sheridan's "Pizarro" in an almost identical in an almost identical costume, with an open-fronted gown fitting closely to the waist and trimmed with borders and linings of ermine. A disadvantage of this

tragedy-queen cut is that, though admittedly becoming, it is impossible to put on and off in public. Despite the front opening, its coat-like appearance is deceptive, since the sides of the bodice are sewn to the central plastron, and it opens down the back with a series of hooks and eyes. Queen Victoria had accordingly to retire into St. Edward's Chapel during the Anthem, to be disrobed and put into her cloth-of-gold before the anointing, a variation necessitated by the fashion of her dress.

Portraits of her in these crimson robes show that the Cap of Estate was surrounded by a diamond circlet of alternate crosses and sprays of roses, thistles and shamrocks. The jewellers' bills inform us that it was originally made to go round the hat in which George IV. went to his Coronation instead of the usual Cap of Estate, and it was worn recently in its present form, as a plain open circlet, by her Majesty the Queen when opening her first Parliament.

Accounts of early Coronations make it clear that a great deal of liberty was allowed, and taken, in the matter of these robes. Richard III., for instance, did not arrive in crimson and depart in purple: he arrived in purple and departed in cloth-of-gold. Charles I., to the scandal of Lilly

the astrologer and a good many others besides, came to his Coronation in white, and the description of the service by an eye-witness, Sir Simonds d'Ewes, gives us the surprising information that he came away in robes of black velvet furred with ermine. The Confessor's mantle, used for the investiture, was not of cloth-of-gold, like the present one, but of deep red silk. Froissart apparently saw Henry IV. invested with it in 1399; d'Ewes, in his turn, calls it "purple," and we find it expressively described and valued in the Parliamentary inventory of 1649. Its golden tassels weighed 4 ozs. and were valued at £2 an ounce; the pearls with which it was adorned came to another £3, and the robe itself, which may once have shrouded the body of a pre-Conquest king, and had certainly been reverently draped on so many of his successors, came in among the odds and ends at the tail of the list as "one liver-coloured silk robe very old and worth nothing."

The substitutes provided for it after the Restoration have their own complications. The mantle of Charles II. was not available, apparently, by the time of his brother's Coronation in 1685. Sandford's great work shows an engraving of the mantle designed for James II., but we learn from the actual text of the book that the eagle-patterned fabric was not ready in time, and that what James in fact wore was a mantle of flowered purple and gold brocade. Mary II. does not seem to have been invested with a regal-mantle

at all, and the expressive description of Queen Anne's Coronation given by Celia Fiennes clearly states that that Queen changed her mantle of crimson for one of purple velvet. This sounds as if she were given her robes of State at once, without the brocade, but it is possible that the one may have been mistaken for the other. George I. has been described as "robed in purple" George I. has at his investiture, and this likewise may be an allusion to the purple brocading of the cloth-of-gold, since a distinction is drawn between this attire and the purple velvet robes which he assumed at the Recess. His vestments were preserved in the Abbey as late as 1723, when Dart wrote his West-monasterium, but nothing now is known of their whereabouts, though the "purple robe of State, lined with ermine," which was put on George III. at this point (without either colobium or supertunica) may be the same vestment, since we



THE SCOTTISH COURT OF CHIVALRY: A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF THE COURT OF THE LORD LYON WHICH, ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS CUSTOM, TAKES PART IN THE CORONATION PROCESSION AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Our photograph, taken in the Signet Library, Edinburgh, shows (front row; !. to r.) Sir Francis James Grant, K.C.V.O., Albany Herald; Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., Lord Lyon King of Arms; Lieut. Colonel J. W. Balfour Paul, D.S.O., Marchmont Herald; (back row; l. to r.) Mr. James Monteith Grant, W.S., Garrick Pursuivant; Mr. T. C. Gray, Lyon Macer; Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig, Dingwall Pursuivant; Lieut. Colonel H. A. B. Lawson, Rothesay Herald, Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records; Captain Iain Moncreiffe of Easter Moncreiffe, Falkland Pursuivant, Extraordinary; and Lieut. Colonel Gordon Dalyell of the Binns, C.I.E., Unicorn Pursuivant,

read that it was taken off at the Recess and exchanged for the purple velvet robe.

More latitude, since the end of the Middle Ages, has been allowed in the dress of a Queen Consort. The early texts ordain a habit of purple velvet, plain and without embroidery, so that Celia Fiennes does less than justice to the Queen of James II. when she charges her with having insisted on purple instead of the orthodox crimson. It was purple, not crimson, that was the correct colour, and purple it has remained. The formal cut of Court dresses of the late seventeenth century is still seen in the Coronation robes of peeresses, and the wax effigy of the Duchess of Richmond, in its glass case at Westminster, shows how little variance there is between the dress prescribed in the present century for such functions and the robes which the figure displays, and which "la belle Stewart" wore at the Coronation of Queen Anne. The Queen Consort, however, has long enjoyed a greater degree of freedom in her choice of attire, and at the last three Coronations the dress worn by the Consort beneath the embroidered purple mantle has been designed to suit, in the fullest degree, the wearer's individual style.



In the border of this page are given portraits of Presidents of Royal Societies, Principals of other institutions and Directors of Museums and Art galleries.



## THE HISTORY OF THE SPEAKER'S COACH; AND NOTES ON THE STATE COACH.

By ADRIAN BROOKHOLDING JONES.

T may come as a surprise to many people that the origin and early history of such a sumptuous and celebrated vehicle as the Speaker's Coach is largely unknown.

There is no doubt that it is a carriage built about 1700, in the so-called "Spanish" style, and efforts have been made to equate it with a carriage which appears in a volume of engraved designs by Daniel Marot published in Amsterdam in 1712, which is called "A Magnificent Carriage of His Majesty of Great Britain made in the Hague the 20th July 1698." There is certainly a similarity of style between this drawing and the Speaker's Coach, and this question is discussed

at length by Ozinga in his standard work on Daniel Marot, but there are so many differences of detail and dimension that the equation cannot seriously be maintained.

There were also three more carriages built for King William III. at this time. One which appears in the Master of the Horse's accounts for 1697 as "his Majesty's Coach made in Holland," for which crimson braid is paid for; another which was ordered to be built in Paris for King William III. by the Prince of Vaudemont; and a third is referred to in the diary of Mr. Speaker Abbot

(later Lord Colchester) as "the State Coach built in 1701." We know nothing further of the first. As regards the second, although it is possible this French carriage was destined for use in England, it is agreed the Speaker's Coach is not of French workmanship. We are left with the third.

In a document preserved at Buckingham Palace called "A Journal of the most material Occurrences in the Department of the Master of the Horse during the Reign of His Majesty King George the 3rd which commenced the 25th of October 1760," there appears this entry: "At the commencement of this reign [George III.] a very superb State Coach was ordered to be built; after several designs and drawings made for that purpose and shown to the Master of the Horse were examined and the parts thereof thrown into one by Mr. Chambers, surveyor to His Majesty's Board of Works. The Coach being long in building, the old State Coach which had been built in the Reign of Queen Anne was obliged to be made use of till the new one arrived." There is, however, a slight flaw in this evidence. Mr. E. Croft-Murray, who kindly verified the quotations by permission of the Crown Equerry, is of the opinion that it is in two hands and appears to be a transcription of

someone else's notes, which may account for the occasional strangeness of syntax and punctuation.

Various further entries in this Journal refer to the old State Coach. On January 20, 1761, the King drives in it to dine with the Lord Mayor. On April 18, 1763, it was used to convey the Venetian Ambassador from Tower Hill to Somerset House in his public entry into London. The Ambassador's own carriage, a dashing and fashionable equipage in the "French" style, also appeared in this procession and must have made the antiquated splendour of the old State Coach look very clumsy and old-fashioned. On the following day, April 19, 1763, according to a

custom still maintained, it carried the Ambassador to St. James's Palace to present his Letters of Credence. Then, under the date 14th November 1764: "This Morning the Old State Coach was taken from the Mews to Kensington Stables and placed in one of the Coach Houses there." That is the last we hear of it.

Mr. Speaker Abbot enters this in his diary: "The details of establishment, and expenses attending the taking possession of the office of Speaker appear amongst my accounts. To Lord Redesdale (previously Mr. Speaker abuilt in Lord and

WITH A COACHMAN AND HORSES PROVIDED BY MESSRS. WHITBREAD, THE BREWERS, WHO HAVE HAD THIS PRIVILEGE SINCE THE DAYS OF MR. SPEAKER SHAW-LEFEVRE (IN OFFICE, 1839-1857), A DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY: THE SPEAKER'S COACH, HERE SEEN IN PROCESSION DURING KING GEORGE V.'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

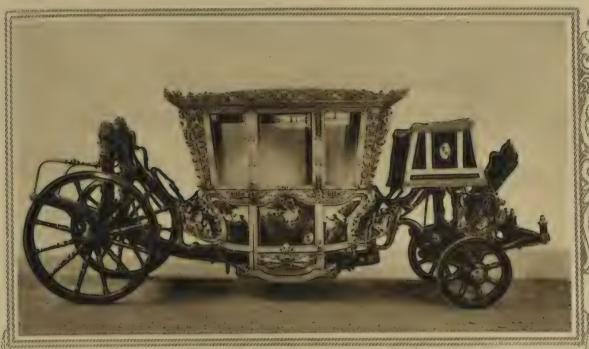
Mitford) I paid about £1060 for the State Coach built in 1701 and repaired in 1801." But if we are to equate Mr. Speaker Abbot's coach with the old State Coach we are forced to accept 1701 as being in the reign of Queen Anne. All that can be said is that a carriage built in the last year of King William and probably first used for the Coronation of Queen Anne might well have been called Queen Anne's Coach. In any case, if these two carriages are not the same, what became of the distinguished veteran retired to Kensington in 1764?

Skating over this rather thin ice, we may assume that at some time between 1764 and 1802 the old State Coach changed hands. Up to the present no trace has been found of this transaction. Is it possible it perished in the flames when the Houses of Parliament were burnt down in 1834? However, the dates can be narrowed a little. When Mr. Speaker FitzRoy's arms came to be painted on it, the underpaints were removed layer by layer from one of the cartouches, revealing the arms of successive Speakers back to Mr. Speaker Addington (later Lord Sidmouth), who was in office from 1789 to 1801; and under them the oak. If there were ever Royal arms on it, they were completely removed before Addington's arms were put on.

[Continued on page 28]



In the border of this page are portraits of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities, the Astronomer Royal, and representatives of scientific and other institutions.



THE OLDEST OF THE STATE COACHES TO TAKE PART IN THE CORONATION PAGEANTRY: THE SPEAKER'S COACH WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY A ROYAL COACH, BUT PROBABLY TRANSFERRED TO THE SPEAKER IN GEORGE III.'S TIME







THE NEAR-SIDE CENTRE PANEL. ON THE ANALOGY OF THE OTHER CENTRE PANEL, THIS MAY WELL SHOW MARY II., ENTHRONED, RECEIVING SYMBOLIC GIFTS.



THE REAR VIEW OF THE SPEAKER'S STATE COACH, SHOWING THE ELABORATE, LATE RENAISSANCE CARVING AND RICH GILDING.



THE OFF-SIDE RIGHT PANEL: SHOWING A FIGURE WITH A PLUMB-LINE, A CAMEL, AND CUPIDS BEARING A RULE AND A PAIR OF DIVIDERS.



THE NEAR-SIDE RIGHT PANEL. KEYS AND A LOCK AND WHAT APPEARS TO BE A SEAL ARE PROMINENT SYMBOLS IN THIS COMPOSITION.

THE NEAR-SIDE LEFT PANEL. HERE THE FIGURES BEAR A NUMBER OF CLASSICAL ATTRIBUTES, INCLUDING THE CADUCEUS.

THE OFF-SIDE LEFT-HAND PANEL. THE PAINTER IS VARIOUSLY THOUGHT TO BE EITHER CIPRIANI OR SIR JAMES THORNHILL.

Although the Royal State Coach is the centre and cynosure of all eyes in the Coronation processions, it is not the oldest Royal coach taking part. This is the Speaker's Coach, which bears the Speaker of the House of Commons. Its early history is obscure, but it seems quite clear that it was built in the last days of William III. or the first of Anne, to the design, or in the style of, Daniel Marot. The paintings on its panels appear to refer

to William and Mary, and are variously ascribed to Thornhill and Cipriani. Possibly they were repainted by the latter during the few years that George III. used the coach until the present Royal Coach was completed. Our photographs show the arms of Mr. Speaker Fitzroy, but these have been replaced by those of the present Speaker. Following an old custom the coach is drawn by Messrs. Whitbreads' horses.



The Coach as we see it now is not in its original form. The cresting, the box-seat and footboard, and the painted panels, date from the 1760's. The paintings are said to be by Cipriani, who without doubt painted the panels of the new State Coach. The alterations cannot—date from 1789 (the earliest date it could have belonged to Addington); is it possible, therefore, that Cipriani may have modernised it for King George III. while he was waiting for the new one? There is a drawing at Windsor Castle annotated "Citta di Londra." The back panel of the Speaker's Coach is painted with an allegory said to represent the City of London.

The documentary evidence is circumstantial; the stylistic evidence is reasonably clear. The bulk of the Coach dates from about 1700 and is built in the style of Daniel Marot with later additions. The Marots were, however, to their age what the Adams were to theirs. They so much dominated the later style of Louis XIV. that anything of this period, from mantelpieces to garden layouts, may be attributed to them on the flimsiest evidence or fancied similarity. They are no longer individuals but a style.

Since the days of Mr. Speaker Shaw-Lefevre, who was in office from 1839 to 1857 and was a director of the company, Messrs. Whitbread have had the privilege of providing the coachman and horses.

By contrast, the history of the new State Coach is simple. As we have already seen, it was ordered at the beginning of the reign of King George III. and took two years to build. The Journal quoted above has the following entry under 24th November 1762: " About five o'clock the New State Coach was brought to the Mews; and about

eight o'clock eight of the Creams were put to it in order to try it round the Mews; when it was found to go well and to be fit to use." On the following day "His Majesty went to the House of Peers to open the Session in the New State Coach. The Mob was exceedingly great; yet no other accident happened but one of the door glasses and the handle of the door

On October 29, 1795, the Coach was not so lucky. The mob became hostile in Pall Mall as the King was driving back from Westminster and broke all the glass panels. On May 19, 1796, Joseph Farington notes in his Diary: "The King went to the House of Lords to-day at 3 o'clock. The King went to the House of Lords to-day at 3 o'clock. He was attended in the State Coach by Lords Westmoreland and Wentworth. The coach is new. The old coach had glasses in each of the upper compartments on the sides of the coach. The new coach has glass in the centre only, in the common way." There was no new State Coach in 1796, and it seems safe to assume that it was the same Coach repaired of the previous year's damage and rendered safer for the Occupant. This seems to be borne out by a notice in the Reading Mercury for October 15, 1821: "His Majesty will open the next session of Parliament in great state. The state coach, which has undergone a variety of improvements, and its beautiful paintings by Cipriani cleaned and retouched where

necessary, is now complete. The body of the carriage has been restored to its original form, being open in both front sides, with elegant plate glass windows." King George IV.'s "improvements" and the plateglass cost £3113 17s. 6d.

When Queen Victoria acceded a further sum of £1857 10s. was spent on it, of which the surprising sum of £997 6s. was paid for a new State Hammercloth. When King Edward VII. came to the Throne, he ordered the box-seat, with Queen Victoria's expensive hammercloth and the famous scallop-shell footboard, to be removed, so that his subjects could better see their Sovereign in the Coronation procession. Up to then the coachman drove sixin-hand, the two leaders being ridden by postilions; since, all the horses are ridden by postilions.

Cream horses were always used for it from its building until the reign of King George V. The last team of creams was sold during the First World War, and when it was taken out again for the Opening of Parliament in 1921, blacks were put to it. Blacks were again used in 1922,

then bays until the Coronation of King George VI. On this occasion greys were used, as they will be for the Coronation procession of her present Majesty. Five of these horses, known as the Windsor Greys, were presented in 1946 by the Queen of the Netherlands to his late Majesty.

The design of this carriage is usually attributed to Sir William Chambers, but as we have already seen, he seems only to have co-ordinated several designs and arranged for the execution of the work. There is a splendid and spirited

THE CYNOSURE OF ALL EYES ON STATE OCCASIONS AND RESPLENDENT WITH THE GLAMOUR OF HISTORY: A VIEW OF THE STATE COACH DRAWN BY A TEAM OF POSTILION-DRIVEN WINDSOR GREYS PASSING THROUGH ADMIRALTY ARCH TO THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE VI. ON MAY 12, 1937.

design for a Royal carriage by Cipriani at Windsor Castle, which shows such mastery of sculptured magnificence that it might be fairer to say that, although Chambers was without doubt in charge of the project, it was Cipriani who, as well as painting the panels, worked out the gorgeous details of this triumphant baroque expression of the Sea-king's martial glories and the spectacular victories of Great Britain in the Seven Years War.

Joseph Wilton, Chambers' friend of Roman days, carried out the sculpture for £2500. Cipriani got £314 for the panels. Excluding Chambers' fees, the total cost came to £7587 19s. 91d. It was built by James Butler of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Horace Walpole has his usual acid little comment. He writes to Sir Horace Mann, Ambassador in Florence, on November 30, 1762: "There is come forth a new State Coach which has cost 8000l. It is a beautiful object, though crowded with improprieties. The supports are Tritons, not very well adapted for land carriage and formed of palm trees, which are as little aquatic as Tritons are terrestrial." Shall we, who are no longer, alas, such connoisseurs in splendour, be so exacting when it passes, in all its golden glory, carrying the Majesty of Great Britain, robed and





The State Coach of British Sovereigns: Views of the Front and the Rear.
The Vehicle is Supported by Tritons; and the Roof is Surmounted by the Imperial Crown Apheld by Three Boys Bolding the Sceptre, the Sword of State, and the Ensigns of Knighthood Respectively.



The Coach used at the Coronation of British Sovereigns since the Time of Scorge III.
This Magnificent Vehicle, Designed by William (later Sir William) Chambers, was Built for George III. and Finished in 1762.
The Panels Painted by Giovanni Battista Cipriani are Shown in Detail Above and on our Facing Page.

CORONATION NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



HEN Queen Elizabeth II. was born at 2.40 a.m. on April 21, 1926, in the London house of her maternal grandfather, the Earl of Strathmore, she had one thing in common with many of her predecessors on the Throne—namely, that there appeared to be little chance of her ever succeeding to it. Her uncle, now Duke of Windsor but then Prince of Wales, was only thirty-two; and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he would not marry and found a family of his own. Then again, she was herself the first child of her parents, and if a son should subsequently be born to them that boy would, according to the English Law of Succession, inherit the Crown before his sister. Thus there was no indication that spring morning of what destiny had in store

for the young Princess. It was not a particularly peaceful country into which the future Queen was born. The ground-swell of the storm occasioned by the First World War was still making itself felt, and within a few days of her birth there began the only General Strike which Britain has so far known. Yet one thing remained stable in a revolutionary age—the British Monarchy, and under its protecting shade Princess Elizabeth was brought up. Her grandfather, King George V., had been on the Throne for fifteen troubled years, and during them he had by his quiet devotion to duty enhanced the reputation both of himself and of his office. King Edward VII., one of

the greatest practitioners of royalty his country had ever known, had not been an easy monarch to follow, but his son, although employing very different methods from his father, had succeeded in what had at the beginning of his reign seemed impossible—he had further strengthened the position of the Throne among the peoples over whom he reigned.

There have been abler and more romantic Kings of England than King George V., but, as can be seen on every page of Mr. Harold Nicolson's brilliant biography, there has never been one with a greater sense of duty. It is arguable that he by no means always took the right course, but he

certainly never acted from an unworthy motive. He lacked many of his father's virtues, as well as one or two of his weaknesses, but it may well be that when all the facts are known the verdict of history will be that the British Monarchy escaped the fate of so many thrones elsewhere owing to the personal character of King George V.

Such was the head of the Princess's family, and for the first nine years of her life he was one of the formative influences in it: he set her an example that was never to be lost upon her. Then there were her father and mother, the Duke and Duchess of York, whose preference was all for an unobtrusive, and so far as possible a country life. Time was to show of what they were capable when they were called to the highest

office in the land, but for the present they were ready to do what was required of them, while leaving the honour and glory, the popularity and the publicity, to the Prince of Wales.

It was against this background that the early life of Princess Elizabeth was spent. So far as she personally was concerned, they were uneventful years, and for a child that was as well. Not a little of her. time was spent at her mother's Scottish home, Glamis Castle, and it was there that her sister, Princess Margaret, was born. Occasionally, of course, there were Royal spectacles to see, such as the Birthday Parade, and once there was a ceremony in which to participate; this was in May, 1935, when the nine-year-old Princess

THE BABY PRINCESS WHO HAS BECOME QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND OF HER OTHER REALMS AND TERRITORIES AND HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS:

QUEEN ELIZABETH II. PHOTOGRAPHED IN HER PERAMBULATOR WHEN UNDER SIX MONTHS OLD.

rode in the carriage with her parents in the State procession to St. Paul's Cathedral to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King George V.

As the first happy decade of Princess Elizabeth's life drew to a close, a fiercer light began to beat on her, and she became of greater interest and importance in the eyes of her grandfather's subjects. There appeared now to be little likelihood either that the Prince of Wales would marry or that her parents would have any more children, so that when she drove to St. Paul's there was a widespread feeling among the crowds that they might well be greeting their future Queen.

[Continued on page 30.]





Then came that momentous year 1936 when, for the first time since 1483, three monarchs occupied the English Throne within the space of twelve short months. In rapid succession there occurred the death of her grandfather; the short reign of her uncle, with its lengthening shadows towards the close; and finally the accession of her own father, henceforth his Majesty King George VI. It must all have been as bewildering to the young Princess as it was to the other inhabitants of Great Britain. In some of these events she had herself participated, notably at her grandfather's funeral, when she drove in the carriage with her mother, the Princess Royal, and the Queen of Norway. That was in January; by Christmas she was Heiress-Presumptive to the Throne. Childhood's days were over: she could never again be like

any other girl. The Crown had indeed come to her father in circumstances of exceptional difficulty. It is true that his father, too, had not been Heir-Apparent in his earlier years, but in spite of this King George V had afterwards served a considerable apprenticeship as Prince of Wales; the Duke of York, on the contrary, was called most unexpectedly to the Throne, almost at a moment's notice. Nor was this all, for the basis of the Monarchy had been seriously shaken, and there was much harm to be undone. Finally, the times were far from normal, and the shadow of the Third Reich was falling across the whole

No man ever succeeded to a throne with greater reluctance than did King George VI.; indeed, there were rumours that he would refuse it, but he knew where his duty lay, and in his first message to Parliament he said:

world.

I have succeeded to the Throne in circumstances which are without precedent, and at a moment of great personal distress; but I am resolved to do my duty, and I am sustained by the knowledge that I am supported by the wide-spread goodwill and sympathy of all my subjects here and throughout the world. It will be my constant endeavour, with God's help, supported as I shall be by my dear wife, to uphold the honour of the Realm and promote the happiness of my peoples.

of my peoples

This struck what was to be the keynote of the reign-namely, character, and the reputation which he early acquired for this stood the King in excellent stead in the difficult years of the Second World War and

its aftermath. King Edward VIII. had uttered a remarkable prophecy when he said in his farewell broadcast that his successor had "one matchless blessing, enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed on me—a happy home with his wife and children." Such was the atmosphere in which the Heiress-Presumptive was to be brought up.

In her changed circumstances Princess Elizabeth's education now became a matter of the first importance. At one time there seems to have been an idea of sending her, when she reached the appropriate age, to an ordinary girls' school and then to one of the women's colleges at Oxford or Cambridge. If this project was ever seriously entertained, the coming of the war probably caused its abandonment. it is extremely doubtful whether a normal education is either practicable or desirable for the heir to a throne, who will in due course be called upon to assume responsibilities quite different from those of his or her contemporaries. It is true that as Prince of Wales both King Edward VII. and King Edward VIII. were undergraduates at Oxford, the one at Christ Church and the other at Magdalen, but in neither case did they wholly live the normal life of the University, and this was probably to make the worst of both worlds.

> King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth, and special arrangements were made for their elder daughter's education with the object of avoiding on the one hand the slipshod methods which appear to have been applied in the case of Queen Victoria, and on the other the rigid discipline to whieh the Prince Consort vainly attempted to subject the future King Edward VII. Accordingly a curriculum was drawn up in which the history of the Monarchy and the Constitution figured

> > States was by no means ignored. French and German tutors taught their own language and literature, with the result that to-day the Queen is highly proficient in both tongues, and one of the first audiences she gave after her father's death was to Dr. Adenauer, the German Chancellor, whom she sur-prised by her familiarity with his own language: indeed, she is easily the best linguist to sit on the English Throne since her greatgrandfather. Canon Crawley, of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was made Canon Crawley, of responsible for the religious instruction of the Princess and for her grounding in scriptural knowledge. Last, but by no means least, there was the late Sir Henry Marten, then Vice-Provost of Eton, who was chief tutor, and, as such, co-ordinated the work of his colleagues. It was a very carefully thought-out scheme, and it has produced the happiest results.

prominently, and in which

the evolution of the United

There was, however, even in those early days, much to be studied beyond the walls of the schoolroom, and here

Queen Mary proved an invaluable guide. She took her granddaughter on a series of informal visits to museums, art galleries and such historic buildings as the Tower of London, which she knew so well; while, under other auspices, the Princess became personally acquainted with the procedure of the House of Commons and of the Courts of Law.



One ceremony there was during these early years as Heiress-Presumptive in which she did participate for the first and last time until she was herself to be the principal figure in it, and that was the



IN HER CHRISTENING ROBE OF BRUSSELS LACE AND WITH HER PARENTS, THEN THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK: QUEEN ELIZABETH II., NOW THE TEMPORAL HEAD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AFTER HER BAPTISM BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF BUCKINGHAM

PALACE ON MAY 29, 1926.

Elizabeth II. was born on April 21, 1926, at 17, Bruton Street, the London of her maternal grandparents, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, and was ed by the Archbishop of York (the late Lord Lang of Lambeth) in the private of Buckingham Palace, on May 29. Our photograph shows her after the ony with the late King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, then Duke and Duchess of York.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II., first child of the then Duke of York (afterwards King George VI.) and his Duchess (formerly Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, and now Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother), was born on April 21, 1926, at No. 17, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, the London home of her maternal grandparents, the 14th Earl

and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. Her father, the Duke of York, was the second son of King George V. and Queen Mary, and the birth of the little girl, their first granddaughter, was welcomed with the greatest joy. When five weeks old, she was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary by the then Archbishop of York at Buckingham Palace.



THE FIRST GRANDDAUGHTER OF KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY: THE QUEEN IN JANUARY, 1930, WHEN THREE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS OLD.



THE INSEPARABLE ROYAL SISTERS AT AN EARLY AGE: HER MAJESTY WHEN FIVE, WITH THE TEN-MONTHS-OLD PRINCESS MARGARET, IN 1931.



THE QUEEN AS A GRACEFUL LITTLE GIRL, NO LONGER A BABY: A PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY TAKEN IN 1931, WHEN SHE WAS JUST OVER FIVE.



THE QUEEN, A BRIDESMAID: PRINCESS ELIZABETH AS AN ATTENDANT AT THE MARRIAGE OF LADY MAY CAMBRIDGE IN 1931.

The photographs of her Majesty taken in her nursery and schoolroom days emphasise the well-known fact that she and her sister enjoyed a supremely happy childhood. The Princess Elizabeth was just over four years old when, on August 21, 1930, the birth of a second daughter to the Duke and Duchess of York provided her with a younger sister, who became her inseparable companion; and is joined to her by bonds

of deep affection. October 24, 1931, was a red-letter day in the life of Princess Elizabeth, for on that day she was a bridesmaid at the marriage of her cousin, Lady May Cambridge, only daughter of Princess Alice Countess of Athlone and the Earl of Athlone, to Captain (now Colonel Sir Henry) Abel Smith, and, as our photograph shows, carried herself with that natural grace which has always characterised her.



HAPPY AND DEVOTED TRIO: THE QUEEN, QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER AND PRINCESS MARGARET IN 1934, WHEN PRINCESS ELIZABETH WAS 8}.

The Queen and Princess Margaret had the inestimable advantage of devoted parents who passed as much time as they could spare from their great official duties with their little girls. The upbringing of Royal Princesses is, of necessity, highly specialised, for in preparation for the life of public service which their high position entails, they must learn to carry out official duties with grace and simplicity. Thus her Majesty and her

sister were still little girls when they made their first appearances on public occasions and carried out such tasks as accepting purses for charities and presenting prizes. Their holidays at Royal Lodge were particularly happy, and they used to enjoy playing in Y Bwthyn Bach, the Welsh cottage presented to her Majesty on her sixth birthday by the people of Wales, and installed in Royal Lodge garden.

AFTER ACCEPTING A PURSE AT A SALE OF WORK: THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARGARET AS LITTLE GIRLS.



Comminued from page 30.]
Coronation of her father and mother in 1937. Ever since the fall of the French Monarchy-and there has in consequence no longer been a King of France to be crowned at Rheims with the time-honoured ceremonial of ages—the Coronation of the British Sovereign has become an event unparalleled in the world. There is no ceremony for the exaltation of man or woman in high office that surpasses in solemnity and splendour of ritual the crowning of the Sovereign of England in Westminster Abbey. Nor is it just a public spectacle like, say, that of Trooping the Colour.

It is essentially a religious service, and is conducted by the highest dignitaries of the Church of England. The great officers of State who assist at it are but servers and acolytes to the archbishops and bishops. It is the finest, perhaps the only, mediæval pageantry in patriotism transfused with religion that survives in the present age. Yet throughout the elaborate ceremonial there runs a recognition that the Sovereign, if but a little lower than the angels, is still a human being, with personal feelings, opinions, and predilections, and subject to the commonest weaknesses of humanity—that is to say, its tempers, whims and caprices.

Down the ages many changes have been made in the constitutional form of the British Monarchy, but the rites which Princess Elizabeth witnessed on May 12, 1937, were the same as when Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror were crowned in the elèventh century. She heard professions of humility on her father's part as well as anthems of praise to his glorification. There was, as always, an insistence that the Sovereign must bind himself by oath to his duty and responsibility towards his country, to govern the people according to the laws of the land, and to execute justice with

The Coronation, in fact, is in the nature of a solemn covenant between Monarch and people-one of devotion to their well-being on the part of the Sovereign, and, in return, of loyalty on theirs.

Such is the significance of the service which Princess Elizabeth attended, and in one way this particular ceremony was probably unique, for both the Queen Mother and the Heiress to the Throne were present at the crowning of a Sovereign. It is not customary for a Queen Mother to attend on such occasions, but it was decided to make an exception in the case of Queen Mary in view of her great popularity, and of the sympathy felt for her on account of the strain to which she had recently been subject in the abdication of her eldest son. Princess Elizabeth and her sister, in the care of the Princess Royal, drove in their own coach to Westminster Abbey, and there they watched the traditional service of which their father was the central figure.

There were two years more of what may be termed peacetime

Royalty, and during them the Princess saw far less of her parents than had previously been the case, for duty often called them away from home,

and sometimes even abroad. Then came the Second World War, not, indeed, with the unexpectedness of the First, but with consequences that were to be far more catastrophic. Yet out of so much evil came good where the British Monarchy was concerned. When King George VI. succeeded his brother he was a comparative stranger to his subjects, and it was the war that forged those links between Monarch and people, the strength of which was shown when the King died in February, 1952. Particularly was this the case when the Luftwaffe bombed Buckingham Palace, and the man in the street realised that the Sovereign and he were exposed to the same danger. Nor was this all, for in the turmoil of a total war, when every value was called in question, the great contribution which the Throne made to the national life was to provide a symbol of stability and continuity, and just the right impression was made by the spectacle of its occupant doing his duty quietly and unostentatiously.

Even before the war Princess Elizabeth had had a foretaste of the

duties which lay ahead: on her own initiative she became a Girl Guide in Buckingham Palace's own company, and she was later to describe

the Movement as "bounded by no narrow prejudice of race, class or creed, but seeking to join all together in friendship"; while at the age of twelve she assumed her first presidency—namely, that of the Children's League of the Princess Elizabeth Hospital in the East End of London. When hostilities began, and the threat of air attack became very real, a number of parents sent their children overseas, and in some quarters the King and Queen were urged to send the Princesses to Canada. This they flatly refused to do, but they took the same precaution as tens of thousands of other fathers and mothers who lived



HOW THE THREE-YEAR-OLD PRINCESS ELIZABETH ENTERTAINED HER GRANDFATHER, KING GEORGE V., DURING HIS CONVALESCENCE AT CRAIGWELL HOUSE, NEAR BOGNOR REGIS, IN 1929: ONE OF THE SAND-CASTLES, ORNAMENTED WITH SEAWEED AND PEBBLES, WHICH SHE BUILT IN THE GROUNDS WHILE HIS MAJESTY SUPERINTENDED OPERATIONS FROM A GARDEN SEAT.

During King George V.'s convalescence at Craigwell House, near Bognor Regis, in 1929, he was visited by Princess Elizabeth, then nearly three years old, who entertained her grandfather by building sand castles in the grounds, sometimes with the aid of Queen Mary. Her artless remarks and childish enthusiasms did much to lighten the King's spirits, for "Lilibet" was a great favourite with him.

in the larger centres of population, and moved their family into the country, in this case to Windsor; there the education of Princess Elizabeth was so far as possible continued along the lines which had been laid down when she became Heiress-Presumptive.

Yet it was wisely adapted to wartime conditions, and to the duties which they entailed. The Princess was brought in touch with her future subjects when, with the evacuee children in the district, she participated in village concerts in aid of the various comforts funds for the Forces. In October, 1940, when she was fourteen-and-a-half, she broadcast in the Children's Hour to the children of the Dominions and Empire. "I can truthfully say to you," she told them, "that we children at home are full of cheerfulness and courage. We are trying to do all we can to help our sailors, soldiers and airmen, and we are trying to bear our share of the danger and sadness of war. . . . When peace comes, remember it will be for us, the children of to-day, to make the world of to-morrow a better and happier place." Two years later her great-great-uncle, the Duke of Connaught, died, and this resulted in the first official contact



In the border of this page are given portraits of members of the Queen's Household.



THE QUEEN AND A CONSTANT COMPANION AND PLAYFELLOW: HER MAJESTY WITH ONE OF HER CORGIS IN THE GARDEN OF 145, PICCADILLY, IN 1986.

The Queen, like the majority of her subjects, is a dog-lover, a trait which she inherits; for her parents, like many of their predecessors, kept pets and took great pleasure in their company. His late Majesty and members of his family have always had a liking for the breed of Pembrokeshire Corgis; and when her Majesty was a little girl, two Corgis were among her favourite pets. Our photographs show her Majesty as she was

in 1936 at the age of ten, in the summer before her father succeeded to the throne as King George VI. One of the pictures was taken in the garden of 145, Piccadilly, the London residence of her parents when Duke and Duchess of York; and the other two at Royal Lodge. The Welsh house Y Bwthyn Bach was designed by Mr. Morgan Willmott on the small scale suited to a child of six.



Continued from page 34.] between Princess Elizabeth and the Army, for she was appointed to succeed him as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. Each of the five regiments of Foot Guards-that is to say, the Grenadiers, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh—has its own Colonel, although in each case the Sovereign is Colonel-in-Chief. King George VI., for example, was Colonel of the Scots Guards until he succeeded to the Throne, when he was replaced by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester. It would be difficult to say whether the Princess was prouder of her regiment, or the regiment of her, and it was the Grenadier uniform which she wore when she deputised for her father at the Birthday Parade at the end of his reign.

he died she, according to precedent, became Colonelin-Chief, and her place as Colonel was taken by General Lord Jeffreys. Incidentally, not long after the birth of Prince Charles it was announced that when the time comes he also will be Grenadier; this is but following the old tradition in the Royal family, dating back to the days of the Stuarts, that the eldest son of the Sovereign should be a soldier, just as the second son usually enters the Navy.

During these early childhood days Princess Elizabeth developed that interest in horses which has grown with the passing of the years, until to-day the Queen bids fair to become as good a judge of horseflesh as anyone in the kingdom. She would seem to have inherited this enthusiasm from that great sportsman, King Edward VII., her great-grandfather, for although both her father and grandfather raced, they probably did so more out of a sense of duty than for any other reason. This interest of hers, it is hardly necessary to say, unites the Queen by a common tie with millions of her subjects, for there is no English sport, with the possible exception of cricket, which cuts across every social and political distinction as does racing.

By now the Princess was approaching her eighteenth birthday, a very important event in the case of members of the Royal family, for it is then that they comeof-age. Accordingly, an agitation was raised in certain

quarters to ask the King to create her Princess of Wales. Actually, there was only one-rather dubious-precedent for such a step, and that dated from the reign of Henry VIII., who gave this title to his eldest daughter, Mary, but subsequently deprived her of it after his divorce

from her mother, Catherine of Aragon: apart from this one instance the Prince of Wales has always been the Heir-Apparent. Neither King George VI. nor the Cabinet saw any reason for following the example of Henry VIII., and on February 11, 1944, the following announcement was made from Buckingham Palace: "His Majesty the King does not contemplate making any change in the style and title of the Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her approaching eighteenth birthday." It was noted, however, that the King selected South Wales as the first area to which the Princess accompanied him and the Queen on an official tour.

There was, nevertheless, another and more serious problem to be faced, and that was the desire of Princess Elizabeth herself to take the same active part in the war as other girls of her own age. It was very reminiscent of the determination of her uncle, then Prince of Wales, to get to the Front in the First World War. "When shall I be sent out?" he wrote to the late Sir George Arthur in November, 1914. "It is so terrible for me to sit here and see all my friends being killed or wounded on all sides." Her father, too, had been at the Battle of Jutland, so it was but natural that the Princess should want to play her part.

At first both the King and Mr. Churchill took the view that Princess Elizabeth could best serve the nation by quietly preparing for the day when she would be called upon to preside over its destinies, but she did not agree with them, and in due course she wore down their resistance. So, on March 4, 1945, it was duly announced: "The King has granted her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth a commission with the honorary rank of second subaltern in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Royal Highness is at present attending a course at a driving training centre in the South of England." In this way she underwent the same sort of apprenticeship that she would have experienced in the Brigade of Guards had she been a boy. Fortunately for the peace of mind both

of the King and the Prime

AT THE CORONATION OF HER FATHER, THE LATE KING GEORGE VI., ON MAY 12, 1937 : PRINCESS ELIZABETH, THEN HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE TO THE THRONE, ARRIVING AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY FOR THE CEREMONY BEING CREETED BY THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, THE EARL MARSHAL.

Princess Elizabeth and her sister, Princess Margaret, were present in Westminster itness the Crowning of their parents as King and Queen. They drove to the Abbey toyal and Viscount Lascelles (now the Earl of Harewood), who is seen in the photografic the Service the little Princesses joined Queen Mary's process on to the West Do of her and wearing their coronets. In the Royal Progress to Buckingham Palace they a Queen Mary in the Glass Coach.

Minister, the war came to an end before the Princess could seriously ask to be sent overseas, as in due course she certainly would have done.

With the return of peace, though not of normal conditions, the problem arose of her practical training for the task which now so palpably



The partraits in the border are of members of the Queen's Household; Governors-General and their reives; and the President of the Republic of India.





LEARNING TO BECOME AN ACCOMPLISHED HORSEWOMAN: THE QUEEN, AT ABOUT THE AGE OF NINE, OUT WITH HER RIDING-MASTER IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.



A HAPPY PRINCESS: THE QUEEN, AS A LITTLE GIRL, WITH PRINCESS MARGARET, WHO IS HOLDING A DOG.



AT ROYAL LODGE, WINDSOR, IN 1936: THE QUEEN WITH HER FAMILY AND SOME OF THEIR DOGS.



A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN OCCASION IN THE QUEEN'S CHILDHOOD: HER PARENTS' CORONATION DAY. THE QUEEN, THEN HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE (LEFT, CENTRE) ON THE PALACE BALCONY WITH THE ROYAL FAMILY.



ARRIVING FOR THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT IN THE SUMMER OF 1936: THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF TEN.



WITH HER GRANDMOTHER, HER SISTER, AND HER COUSIN: THE QUEEN LOOKING AT THE INFANT PRINCE EDWARD (NOW THE DUKE OF KENT), WHO WAS BORN IN 1935.



WITH DOOKIE, ONE OF THE BELOVED CORGIS: THE QUEEN, AGED ELEVEN, AT GLAMIS CASTLE.

When the Queen was only ten years old, her uncle, King Edward VIII., abdicated, and almost overnight the little Princess, who had been brought up so simply and happily by her parents, the Duke and Duchess of York, became heir-presumptive to the Throne. The home in Piccadilly was dismantled, and the family moved to Buckingham Palace.

On May 12, 1937, her parents were crowned in Westminster Abbey—a never-to-beforgotten occasion in the childhood of the Queen, then aged eleven, who, with Princess Margaret, was present at the solemn ceremony. Afterwards the two Princesses appeared on the balcony at Buckingham Palace with their father and mother.



THE WARTIME GARDENER AT WINDSOR: THE QUEEN, AGED FIFTEEN, IN 1941; AND (RIGHT) THE SWIMMER OF THIRTEEN, ABOUT TO COMPETE IN A CHILDREN'S COMPETITION.



THE ROYAL GIRL GUIDES: THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARGARET ABOUT TO SEND A MESSAGE BY PIGEON POST TO LADY BADEN-POWELL ON FEBRUARY 20, 1943.



WEARING THE BADGE AND INSIGNIA OF THE GRENA-DIER GUARDS, OF WHOM SHE WAS APPOINTED COLONEL IN 1942: THE QUEEN, AGED SIXTEEN



HER MAJESTY'S FIRST BROADCAST: THE QUEEN, AGED FOURTEEN, SPEAKING IN 1940 TO BRITISH CHILDREN EVACUATED TO CANADA AND AMERICA.



THE QUEEN AS A SEA RANGER IN 1943: HER MAJESTY IS NOW PATRON, WITH THE QUEEN MOTHER, OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION.



HER MAJESTY (RIGHT) HELPING WITH THE WASHING-UP: THE QUEEN WHEN IN CAMP WITH THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE CREW OF SEA RANGERS IN 1943.



REGISTERING AT THE WINDSOR LABOUR EXCHANGE UNDER THE YOUTH REGISTRATION SCHEME: THE QUEEN ON HER SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY.

Practical aspects of the Queen's education are here illustrated. When a little girl, she was a Girl Guide, and later she became a Sea Ranger and went into camp with the Buckingham Palace crew. She was taught swimming, and in 1939 won the Children's Challenge Shield at the Bath Club. On her sixteenth birthday, April 21, 1942, her

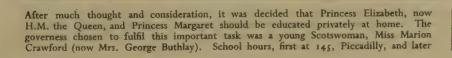
Majesty registered at the Windsor Labour Exchange under the Youth Registration Scheme; and in the same year she was appointed Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. In her first broadcast, made when she was fourteen, to children evacuated to Canada and America on account of the war, she spoke in clear and confident tones.



IN THE SCHOOLROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE IN JUNE, 1940: THE QUEEN, THEN HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, AND PRINCESS MARGARET, AT WORK AT THEIR LESSONS, WHILE THEIR CORGI SLUMBERS UNDER THE TABLE.



A "CONVERSATION PIECE" AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE QUEEN, TWO MONTHS BEFORE HER EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAY, IN APRIL, 1944, WITH HER FATHER AND MOTHER AND PRINCESS MARGARET, IN A HAPPY FAMILY GROUP.





JUST SIX MONTHS BEFORE WORLD WAR II.: THE QUEEN, THEN PRINCESS ELIZABETH, PHOTOGRAPHED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE WITH HER FATHER AND MOTHER AND PRINCESS MARGARET. THEIR CORGI DOOKIE (LEFT) ALSO APPEARS IN THE PICTURE.



THE TWO ROYAL SISTERS IN 1942: A CHARMING STUDY OF THE QUEEN, THEN AGED SIXTEEN, AND PRINCESS MARGARET, WEARING SIMPLE BUT STRIKING DRESSES DECORATED WITH SEQUIN MOTIFS.

at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, were regularly set and regularly adhered to. When the time came for a more specialised and advanced study of history, in addition to the tuition of Miss Crawford, one of the most highly regarded historians, the late Sir Henry Marten, at that time Vice-Provost of Eton, was appointed chief tutor to Princess Elizabeth.



lay ahead. In all grades of society it is so much easier for a man to get to know the world than for a woman, and the highest grade of all is no exception. Nor were there any useful precedents to guide the King and Queen, for the relations between the Sovereigns of England and their heirs had for over two centuries been for the most part extremely unfortunate. Queen Victoria knew little of life or the world when she came to the Throne, while Mary I. and Elizabeth I. served a large part of their apprenticeship to all intents and purposes in prison. It is true that Mary II. and Anne were better equipped, but then the Crown came to them as a result of a revolution. In effect, there was little in the past

to serve as a guide to Princess Elizabeth's parents.

Then, again, there was the further difficulty that one of the drawbacks of improved methods of communication is the gulf that they create between the rulers and the ruled. Compare, for example, Louis XIV. with any modern monarch, unless, course, the latter has, like the late King George II. of the Hellenes, spent some years in a far-fromluxurious exile. Le Roi Soleil knew intimately the land over which he reigned. From infancy he had travelled, often the most uncomfortable circumstances, over the length and breadth of France, and was thus brought into much closer contact with all classes of the inhabitants than would have been possible after the appearance of the train, the motor-car and the aeroplane. In the days of the Fronde, too, Louis had been driven from place to place as the fortunes of war swung this way or that, and he knew how the ordinary Frenchman lived. He had spent hours talking to the landlord of a wayside inn while a broken axle was receiving attention, and he had sheltered in farmhouses when torrents of rain had rendered impossible further progress along a flooded road. In later years he had travelled in great pomp, it is true, but as a result of the experiences of his youth very little escaped him.

Somehow, in a very different age, King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth had to instil that knowledge of the attitude of the ordinary citizen into their daughter, and how well they succeeded all the world now knows. Indeed, it would be no

exaggeration to say that no man or woman has come to any throne better equipped for the task than Queen Elizabeth II. What is equally remarkable is that this feat has been accomplished with dignity, and without any lowering of the traditional standards associated with the British Monarchy. In the circumstances, it is difficult to know which to admire the morethe parents who created such an opportunity or the daughter who

On April 21, 1947, Princess Elizabeth attained her twenty-first birthday, and from South Africa, where she then was with her father and mother, she made a broadcast which contained some notable passages. She spoke deliberately for her generation:

Now that we are coming to manhood and womanhood, it is surely a great joy to us all to think that we shall be able to take some of the burden off the shoulders of our elders who have fought and worked and suffered to protect our childhood. We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of the Commonwealth.

Our difficulties are the great opportunity for you and me. William Pitt said England had saved herself by her exertions and would

by her exertions and would save Europe by her example. But in our time we may say that the British Empire has saved the world first, and has now to save itself after the battle is won. I think that is an even finer thing than was done in the days of Pitt, and it is for us to see that it is accomplished.

To make of this ancient Commonwealth which we all love so dearly an even grander thing—more free, more prosperous, more happy, and a more powerful influence for good in the world—we must give nothing less than the whole of ourselves.

There is a motto which has been borne by many of my ancestors—a noble motto—"I serve." Those words were an inspiration to many bygone heirs to the Throne when they made their knightly dedication as they came to manhood. I cannot do quite as they did, but I can do what was not possible for any of them. I can make my solemn act of dedication with a whole Empire listening. I should like to make that dedication now. It is very simple:

"I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to the contraction of the c

short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong, but I shall not have the strength to carry out this resolution unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do. "God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you who are willing to share it."

It was by no mere coincidence

that Princess Elizabeth was in

South Africa on her twenty-first

birthday, for her visit to the Union was a definite part of the scheme

THE ROYAL FAMILY WHICH FOR FIFTEEN YEARS PROVIDED THE NATION WITH INSPIRATION AND AN EXAMPLE: KING GEORGE VI, AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ON THEIR CORONATION DAY WITH THEIR CHILDREN, PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET.

It was indeed fortunate for the nation that, on the abdication of Edward VIII., the Crown should pass to the head of a family which had already established itself in the public's affections. The late King George VI.'s high sense of duty seemed to be reflected in the bearing of his daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, on that day in 1937 when their parents were crowned in Westminster Abbey. His Majesty's death on February 6 last year suddenly laid on the shoulders of the young Queen Elizabeth the burden of Sovereignty which her Majesty has accepted with that selfless devotion characteristic of her father.

of her preparation for her future responsibilities. Nothing has been more marked during the past fifty years than the strengthening of the ties between the Throne and the Dominions.

Field Marshal Smuts, speaking in London during the First World War on the influence of hereditary kingship in keeping together the British Empire, said: "You cannot make a republic of the British





The Queen and Prince Charles, & the Iheir=Apparent to the Throne.



Commonwealth of Nations," for the process of electing a President for such a vast and complicated organisation would "pass the wit of man to devise." He was right, and there can be little doubt that but for the Crown the Commonwealth would have fallen to pieces years ago. It was, for example, the weakness of the Spanish Monarchy in the early part of last century that caused Mexico and South America to break away from Spain, and had a similar development taken place in Britain, the colonies would have dropped off the parent tree when they were ripe. Certainly the Princess's immediate forbears were fully alive to what

was called for in this respect. As long ago as 1876, when the Royal

Titles Bill was under consideration, the propriety of creating the Prince of Wales Prince Imperial of India, and his second and third brothers Princes of Canada and Australia, was discussed between Queen Victoria and the Prime Minister of the day, Disraeli, but the proposal was never laid before Parliament, and it was disliked by the then Prince of Wales. The Diamond Jubilee of 1897 was primarily an Empire affair, and when King Edward VII. came to the Throne four years later he gladly consented to a modification of the previous Royal style by assuming that of Britanniarum Omnium Rex—King of All the Britains—thus recognising the British Dominions beyond the seas as an integral part of his realm.

The part played by the last three occupants of the Throne in perpetuating this tradition is too well known to call for more than a passing reference, and it is no exaggeration to say that they were at least as well acquainted with the problems of the Commonwealth and Empire as with those of the United Kingdom. They were in the habit of daily meeting people from all parts of the world where the Union Jack flies, and they were thus in intimate and continual contact with opinion overseas. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations might, while in office, be in closer touch officially, but as he had probably been President of the Board of Trade in the previous administration, and was to be First Lord of the Admiralty in the next, his personal interest in the Common-

wealth could never be so great as that of the Sovereign who was its head. It is thus not surprising that Princess Elizabeth should have had this tradition in the blood, and both before and since her accession to the Throne she has given plenty of evidence of the fact. In this connection, therefore, it is not without significance that on two important occasions in her life-that is to say, when she became twenty-one and when she became Queen-she should have been in Africa.

Some of this, however, is to anticipate, for another important event in the Princess's career was about to take place, and this was her

marriage to Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark, to whom her engagement was officially announced on June 9, 1947, on her return from South Africa. To say that this announcement was unexpected by the general public would be an exaggeration, and the Princess had gone away with the firm intention of marrying the man of her choice as soon as possible after she returned. The public engagement must also have come to her as a welcome relaxation of tension. For months the Press had abounded in conjectures as to whom she was likely to marry, and she had only to talk to a man at a reception for five minutes, much less to dance with him, for a thousand rumours at once to be put into circulation. That

was now all a thing of the past, and Princess Elizabeth and her fiancé could look forward to the future with confidence and hope.

By seeking a husband in the Danish Royal House, one of the oldest dynasties in Europe, the Princess was only following precedent, for Anne had married a brother of Christian V. of Denmark. Nor was this all, for she herself has Danish blood in her veins, since the consorts of King James I. and of King Edward VII., from both of whom she is directly descended, were Danish Princesses. In the sixties of last century a younger son of a King of Denmark was elected to the Greek throne, and with that branch of the Danish Royal family the connection, too, was a close one, for her uncle, the Duke of Kent, had married the first cousin of Prince Philip, while another cousin, King George II. of the Hellenes, had been the loyal ally of Great Britain in the Second World War. Furthermore, Prince Philip's father, the late Prince Andrew, on one occasion owed his life to the intervention of King George V. This was in 1922, after the Greek disasters in Asia Minor at the hands of the Turks. The Revolutionary Committee in Athens, by a travesty of justice, had put to death the Ministers in office at the time of the defeat, and Prince Andrew, who had commanded the Right Wing of the Greek Army, was awaiting trial with the certainty of a death sentence to follow. King George V., with the full support of the British Government, sent a per-



FUTURE QUEEN WITH A FUTURE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: THE ROYAL FAMILY WITH THEIR GUESTS, GENERAL AND MRS. EISENHOWER AND THEIR SON, AT

October 5, 1946, General Eisenhower, with his wife and son, visited Balmoral as guests of the late ag George VI. and the Queen. General Eisenhower had been staying in the flat in Culzean Castle sented to him by the Scottish nation. Princess Elizabeth, a future Queen, thus met a future President the United States. Our group shows (from 1. to r.) Captain John Eisenhower, the Queen, General Eisenhower, King George VI., Mrs. Eisenhower, Princess Margaret and Diversible Control of the C

sonal representative to Athens, and the Revolutionary Committee was induced to release its prisoner.

Prince Philip's mother had been Princess Alice of Battenberg before her marriage, so on her side too he was closely related to the British Royal family. He had himself been brought up in England, for during his boyhood—he was born in 1921—Greece had been a republic. In due course he passed through the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and he served with the British Navy during the Second World War. The Prince was married to Princess Elizabeth on November 20, 1947, and







THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARGARET AS ALADDIN AND PRINCESS ROXANA IN 1943: THEY APPEARED IN THE LEADING RÔLES IN A SERIES OF PANTOMIMES WHICH THEY PRODUCED AT WINDSOR CASTLE DURING THE WAR.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARGARET AS PRINCE FLORIZEL AND CINDERELLA: HER MAJESTY AND HER SISTER HELPED TO WRITE, STAGE AND PRODUCE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE FROM 1941-44. "CINDERELLA" WAS THEIR SECOND PRODUCTION AND FIRST PANTOMIME.



IN THE LAST PANTOMIME PRODUCED BY THE ROYAL SISTERS AT WINDSOR CASTLE: THE QUEEN (RIGHT), AS THE SHEPHERDESS, WITH BEAU BROCADE IN "OLD MOTHER RED RIDING-BOOTS," GIVEN IN 1944.



RESEMBLING A PICTURE IN AN OLD FAMILY ALBUM; HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AS LADY CHRISTINA SHERWOOD IN THE PANTOMIME "OLD MOTHER RED RIDING-BOOTS," WHICH CLOSED THE HISTORIC SERIES IN 1944.

For four wartime years in succession, 1941-44, Christmas at Windsor Castle was brightened by a series of remarkable amateur theatricals, for the Queen and her sister, Princess Margaret, helped to write, stage and produce these entertainments in aid of a wartime charity. The first was a Nativity Play, in which they sang. Then, with the aid of Mr. Hubert Tannar,

headmaster of the Royal School, Windsor Home Park, "Cinderella," "Aladdin" and "Old Mother Red Riding-Boots" were presented. Owing to wartime shortages, costumes, scenery and properties had to be improvised out of oddments and scraps, a task which was carried out with great ingenuity. The Queen and the Princess both sang delightfully.



THE QUEEN AS A GIRL: HER MAJESTY WITH A THOROUGHBRED NORWEGIAN DUN PONY IN THE PADDOCK AT WINDSOR CASTLE IN MAY, 1944.



WITH HER GRANDMOTHER ON HER EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAY: THE QUEEN, WHO, AS HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, CAME OF AGE ON APRIL 21, 1944.



ROYAL WINNERS IN THE PRIVATE DRIVING CLASS AT THE ROYAL WINDSOR SHOW IN 1945: THE QUEEN WITH PRINCESS MARGARET.



LEARNING TO OIL, GREASE AND MAINTAIN AN ENGINE: THE QUEEN AS A TRANSPORT DRIVER IN THE A.T.S. IN 1945.

Not long before her nineteenth birthday, in 1945 Princess Elizabeth, now Her Majesty the Queen, was allowed to join the A.T.S., and was gazetted with an honorary commission as Second Subaltern. She was sent to join No. 1 Mechanical Transport Training Centre at Aldershot, where she underwent the N.C.O.'s course in the theory and practice of

mechanics. No publicity was given to the Princess's presence at Aldershot, nor was her training allowed in any way to disturb the ordinary routine. At her own request she was treated off parade as any other junior officer; when on duty she submitted to the same discipline as the sergeants and corporals who were her fellow-pupils, and kept the same working hours.











( onlinued from page 41.)

just before the wedding, in addition to being made a Knight of the Garter, he was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich. Their first child, Charles, who was Duke of Cornwall from his birth, was born on November 14 of the following year.

There then ensued a short, uneventful period, destined to be the last, in the life of Princess Elizabeth and her husband; there were, of course, official duties to be performed, but the Duke of Edinburgh returned to active service with the Navy, and was appointed to the command of H.M.S. Magpie. He was stationed at Malta, and the Princess joined him there. Life, however, was by no means wholly a holiday for her, since during her stay on the island she fulfilled no fewer than fifty State engagements.

This relief from formality and responsibility was, unhappily, to be brief, for during the year 1948 the health of the King began to deteriorate, and he had his first serious illness; from that moment, as Mr. Churchill has put it, he walked with death as his companion. It now became at

broadcast on her twenty-first birthday. That earlier tour had, nevertheless, its lesson, for it had taught her how exhausting this form of travel can be, and had consequently prepared her for what lay ahead in Canada. It was originally intended that the Princess and her husband should

It was originally intended that the Princess and her husband should carry out this visit in the autumn of 1951, and that the crossing to the New World, which she had never yet seen, should be by sea. Their departure, however, was delayed by a recurrence of the King's ill-health, which necessitated an operation on his lung on September 23. Ultimately, to avoid any curtailment of their long programme, the Royal couple left by aeroplane instead of by boat.

They received the warmest of welcomes everywhere, led by the Governor-General, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, and the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Louis St. Laurent, and in almost exactly six weeks they covered nearly 15,000 miles, while it is reckoned that they were seen by about 6,000,000 Canadians. The Royal train would often stop at as many as six places in one day, halting only long enough for the



QUEEN ELIZABETH II. ON HER WEDDING DAY: THE THEN PRINCESS ELIZABETH WITH HER BRIDEGROOM, THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, THE KING AND QUEEN AND OTHER RELATIVES
IN A GROUP AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE WHICH INCLUDES MANY ROYAL GUESTS.

The Princess Elizabeth was married to the Duke of Edinburgh in Westminster Abbey on November 20, 1947. On the eve of the wedding King George VI. conferred the honour of knighthood on the bridegroom, Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N., and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Majesty also authorised the use of the prefix the dignity of a Dukedom of the Illiation of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

least possible that Princess Elizabeth would be called early to the Throne, and in the meantime there was much to be done if her father's task was to be eased. Whether or not the King guessed that his time was likely to be short we do not know, but during his last years he certainly intensified the training of his daughter, not for any selfish reason, but so that when she succeeded him she would be as fully equipped as possible. An outward and visible sign of this was when she took the Birthday Parade on his behalf in the summer of 1951.

The King's continued ill-health had already caused the postponement of his projected visit to Australia and New Zealand, but that was all the more reason why the Heiress-Presumptive should undertake a tour of the Dominion which lay nearest home—namely, Canada. This was to be an entirely new experience for her, for when, four years before, she had visited South Africa with her parents she had been in the background, although she had named a new dock after herself, and had made the

conferred upon him, by the name, style and title of Baron Greenwich, of Greenwich, in the County of London, Earl of Merioneth and Duke of Edinburgh. Our photograph, taken at Buckingham Palace after the wedding, shows the bride and bridegroom, the King and Queen, members of the Royal family and many Royal guests. H.R.H. the Princess Royal was unable to be present owing to illness. Princess Margaret was one of the eight bridesmaids.

people to get a glimpse of the Princess, and for the Mayor to present a loyal address. This, of course, was quite apart from the more formal receptions in the big cities. Typical of the tour was the visit paid to Kapuskasing, the most northerly point in Ontario to be included in the itinerary, which has a population of no more than 5000. Their Royal Highnesses spent the night at the local hotel, and the next day went over a large pulp and paper mill, characteristic of the many dotted about on all the waterways of eastern Canada. At Vancouver a short and much-needed rest of two days was provided for the travellers.

Montreal, the largest city in the country, was naturally one of the most vociferous in its welcome. The Royal visitors arrived just as night was falling, but the huge crowds which had gathered all along the route were able to get a good view of them through the plastic roof of their car. This roof had been thought of at Toronto on the outward journey, and had been made by the De Havilland Aircraft Company in thirty-six and had been made by the De Havilland Aircraft Company in thirty-six.



In the border of this page are given portraits of Amhassadors to the Court of St. James's and their wives.



The Queen Mother.

H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Consort of the late King George V1.



AFTER RECEIVING HER FIRST HONORARY DEGREE, THAT OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC, FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: THE QUEEN.



IN SCOTLAND DURING THE SUMMER OF 1946: THE QUEEN STANDING BETWEEN PRINCESS MARGARET AND QUEEN ELIZABETH THE OUEEN MOTHER.



WEARING THE GREEN ROBES OF AN HONORARY OVATE OF THE WELSH GORSEDD OF BARDS: THE QUEEN AFTER HER INVESTITURE.



FATHER AND DAUGHTER: A LAUGHING PHOTOGRAPH OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI. AND HIS ELDER DAUGHTER, QUEEN ELIZABETH II., TAKEN IN 1946.



A HAPPY FAMILY PARTY: QUEEN ELIZABETH II., QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, KING GEORGE VI. AND PRINCESS MARGARET, WITH HORSES AND FAMILY PETS, INCLUDING TWO CORGIS AND A TIBETAN LION DOG.



AT WINDSOR HORSE SHOW IN THE SUMMER OF 1948: PRINCESS MARGARET, THE QUEEN AND PRINCE MICHAEL OF KENT. THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARGARET, WHO HAD COME DOWN TO WINDSOR FROM LONDON FOR THE EVENT, PRESENTED ROSETTES AND PRIZES TO WINNERS.

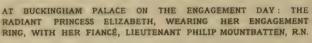


AT THE WINDOW OF A ROOM IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE QUEEN, WITH HER STAMP COLLECTION, IN 1946, THE YEAR IN WHICH SHE REACHED THE AGE OF TWENTY. HER MAJESTY HAS INHERITED FROM HER FATHER, KING GEORGE VI., A GREAT INTEREST IN PHILATELY.

In 1946, the year in which her Majesty reached the age of twenty, her numerous official engagements included at least two of particular interest. On July 10 she went to the William Beveridge Hall to receive from her great-uncle, the Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of London University, the degree of Bachelor of Music; and on August 6 she was initiated

an Honorary Ovate of the Welsh Gorsedd of Bards with picturesque ceremonial, before opening the National Eisteddfod. Balmoral and Royal Lodge, Windsor, are homes at which her Majesty has always enjoyed family life; and our snapshot of her and her father indicates the happy relationship between them.







LIEUTENANT MOUNTBATTEN ENTERS THE ROYAL FAMILY CIRCLE: A FAMILY GROUP IN THE WHITE DRAWING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THEIR ENGAGEMENT: PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND HER FIANCÉ SMILING TO THE CHEERS OF A LONDON CROWD.



DANCING TOGETHER A FEW DAYS AFTER THEIR ENGAGEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED: THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRINCESS AND HER FIANCE AT A DANCE—AT EDINBURGH.

The Court Circular of July 9, 1947, read: "It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved daughter The Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N., son of the late Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Andrew (Princess Alice of Battenberg), to which union the King

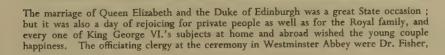
has gladly given his consent." This news, and the photographs of the lovely Princess and her handsome fiancé, which showed them glowing with happiness, brought pleasure and satisfaction not only to the whole British Commonwealth but to all, throughout the world, who saw in them the very types of youthful romance and happiness.



THE MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ON NOVEMBER 20, 1947: THE MOMENT WHEN THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IS ABOUT TO PRONOUNCE THEM MAN AND WIFE. KING GEORGE VI. IS STANDING ON THE LEFT; THE BEST MAN, LORD MILFORD HAVEN, ON THE RIGHT; AND QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER IS SHOWN FURTHER TO THE RIGHT.



THE ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM IN A MOMENT OF JOYOUS INFORMALITY: THE QUEEN'S WEDDING DRESS, EXQUISITELY EMBROIDERED IN A DESIGN FEATURING ROSES OF YORK AND EARS OF CORN, IS CLEARLY SHOWN.





THE HAPPY BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER RETURNING THERE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE HUGE CROWD ASSEMBLED TO WISH THEM HAPPINESS: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ON THE PALACE BALCONY. ON THE RIGHT ARE THREE OF THE BRIDESMAIDS—LADY MARY CAMBRIDGE, LADY PAMELA MOUNTBATTEN AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT (L. TO R.).



A HONEYMOON PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH: THEY SPENT THE FIRST DAYS OF THEIR MARRIED LIFE AT BROADLANDS, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE, THE HOME OF EARL AND COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA.

Archbishop of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Dr. A. C. Don, Dean of Westminster, and the Rev. C. M. Armitage, the Precentor; and the address was given by Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York. After the return to Buckingham Palace the bride and bridegroom appeared on the historic balcony with their retinue, and members of the Royal family.



THE ROYAL MOTHER: PRINCESS ELIZABETH WITH HER SON, PRINCE CHARLES—TAKEN WHEN HE WAS ONE MONTH OLD.



PRINCE CHARLES WITH HIS GREAT-GRAND-MOTHER, QUEEN MARY: TAKEN ON THE DAY OF THE YOUNG PRINCE'S CHRISTENING.



MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ROYAL MOTHER-AND-CHILD PHOTOGRAPHS: THE INFANT PRINCE CLUTCHES HIS MOTHER'S PEARLS.



WHEN PRINCE CHARLES WAS RISING FOUR: A PHOTOGRAPH AT BALMORAL, WITH THE YOUNG QUEEN SMILING AS HER SON DEMONSTRATES THE WORKINGS OF A WOOLLY GLOVE PUPPET.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH WITH HER DAUGHTER, PRINCESS ANNE—TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER, 1950, AT CLARENCE HOUSE.



PRINCESS ANNE STEALS THE PICTURE: IN THE GARDENS OF CLARENCE HOUSE, THE LITTLE PRINCESS CRAWLS OFF INTENTLY AND CHANGES THE PICTURE TO ONE OF DELIGHTFUL INFORMALITY.



WITH THEIR GRANDPARENTS ON PRINCE CHARLES'S THIRD BIRTHDAY—NOVEMBER 14, 1951—AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: PRINCE CHARLES AND PRINCESS ANNE WITH KING GEORGE VI. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The birth of a first-born son to Princess Elizabeth on November 14, 1948, was an occasion for rejoicing not only throughout the Commonwealth but in many foreign countries. The christening took place—in Buckingham Palace—on December 15, and the young Prince, the Duke of Cornwall, was christened Charles Philip Arthur George, and his sponsors were King George VI., Queen Mary, Princess Margaret, the King of Norway,

Prince George of Greece, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, Lady Brabourne and the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon. His sister, Princess Anne, was born on August 15, 1950, and christened Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, her godparents being her grandmothers, the Queen and Princess Andrew of Greece; Princess Margarita of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Lord Mountbatten and the Hon. Andrew Elphinstone.



The only sister of her Majesty the Queen.



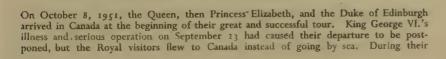
AT THE FAMED CITADEL IN QUEBEC ON OCTOBER 9, 1951: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WITH COLONEL HUGHES LAPOINTE (LEFT) AND COLONEL E. F. L'ESPERANCE, COMMANDER OF THE REGIMENT DE LA CHAUDIÈRE.



AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH BEING RECEIVED ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT HART HOUSE DURING THEIR VISIT TO TORONTO ON OCTOBER 12 AND 13, 1951.



THE ROYAL ENGINE-DRIVER: H.M. THE QUEEN, THEN PRINCESS ELIZABETH, ON THE FOOTPLATE OF THE ROYAL TRAIN, WHICH SHE DROVE FOR TWENTY MINUTES ON THE WAY FROM THE PACIFIC COAST TO EDMONTON.





ON THE HISTORIC PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, QUEBEC: THE QUEEN TAKING THE SALUTE AT THE MARCH-PAST OF THE 27TH CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN TOUR.



ARRIVING FOR THEIR FIRST ENGAGEMENT IN OTTAWA ON OCTOBER 10, 1951: THE QUEEN, FOLLOWED BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, BEING GREETED AT LANSDOWNE PARK STADIUM BY THE MAYOR, DR. CHARLOTTE WHITTON.



"AU REVOIR, CANADA": THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH LOOKING BACK ON NEWFOUNDLAND FROM THE MANECO, WHICH TOOK THEM OUT TO THE EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND, IN WHICH THEY SAILED FOR HOME.

6000-mile journey from Quebec, on the Atlantic coast, across Canada to the Pacific coast, and return by a different route, the Royal couple visited every provincial capital between Ontario and British Columbia, and after their brief visit to the U.S.A., they saw the Maritime Provinces before sailing for home from St. John's, Newfoundland, on November 12.



from page 44.]
Lights inside the car enabled the occupants to be seen by a great many more people than would otherwise have been possible. trouble taken in the decoration of Montreal can be estimated by the fact that even the hooves of the mounted police horses had been painted aluminium, and the tram-rails along the route had been covered over. It may be added that the Princess and the Duke met with an equally enthusiastic reception in the French-speaking districts, and after the day in Quebec the officer in charge of the police escort was heard to remark that he would give a year's pay rather than try to control the delirious crowds of that city on a second occasion.

On leaving Canada the Princess addressed the

he was never to see again: he returned to Sandringham, where he died in the night of February 5. Princess Elizabeth was now, so the Proclamation of the following day ran, "Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."

She was not the only English Monarch to succeed to the Throne while abroad, for so long ago as the thirteenth century Edward I. had been in Palestine on a Crusade when his father died, and in his case the Coronation did not take place until two years later. Incidentally, it was due to the circumstances attendant upon the accession

of this remote ancestor that Princess Elizabeth automatically became Queen on the death of King George VI. Until then there was invariably an interregnum between the demise of one monarch and the crowning of his successor, and during this period the country

> meant that the King's Peace ceased to exist, and crime could be committed with impunity. When, for example, Henry I. died in 1135 we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that "then there was soon tribulation in the land; for every man that might soon

robbed another.'

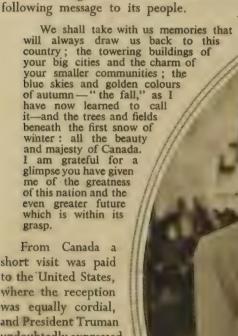
It would clearly be intolerable that such a state of affairs should continue during the months which would of necessity elapse before the new King could return from the Holy Land, so four days after his father's death the barons swore fealty to him in his absence, and three days later the Royal Council put forward a proclamation in his name, announcing that

he reigned by hereditary right and the will of the magnates, and that he enjoined the peace. In this originated the procedure which was followed on the death of King George VI.

The new Queen was able to return to England more quickly than her ancestor, and on February 8 she addressed her first meeting of the Privy Council:

Analand; and Southern and Northern on February 17 and returned there voyage home on April 24. Princess ape Town and in the evening, in a peoples of the Commonwealth. Here dby Sir Charles Petrie in these pages. Mountbatten, R.N., was announced throughout his reign, to uphold constitutional government, and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples, spread as they are all the world over. I pray that God will help me to discharge worthily this heavy task that has been laid upon me so early in my life.

The events of February, 1952, made an impression upon the whole British race which will not readily be forgotten. Four English monarchs have died during the course of the present century, but there is a marked difference between the three earlier deaths and the demise of



short visit was paid to the United States, where the reception was equally cordial, and President Truman undoubtedly expressed his fellow-country-men's feelings when he said: "I hope the day will come when war will be impossible in the That depends in world. great measure upon how well our two countries stick together and work for world peace. I am sure we will do a better job for peace because your visit — you are a wonderful young couple—has tightened the bonds between In these circumstances, it was little wonder that at the Guildhall on her return Mr. Churchill should have expressed to Princess Elizabeth the nation's thanks "for what you have done for us."

Christmas was spent at Sandringham in the way that had now become usual in the Royal family, but there were the preparations to be made for another Royal tour which the Princess and her husband were shortly to undertake. The King and

to visit Australia and New Zealand, but owing to the King's health the project had to be postponed in 1949, and although it was planned anew for 1952 it had become, after the Sovereign's illness in the previous autumn, clearly impracticable. So it was arranged that his daughter and son-in-law should go instead, and that they should stop a few days in Kenya on their way to Australia. On a bitterly cold day the King accompanied them to London Airport to say good-bye to the daughter whom



PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S SOLEMN ACT OF DEDICATION: THE HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE BROADCASTING TO THE PEOPLES OF THE COMMONWEALTH FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN, ON THE OCCASION OF HER TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY, APRIL 21, 1947.

FIRST BIRTHDAY, APRIL 21, 1947.

47 his late Majesty and the Queen, accompanied by their daughters, Preth and Princess Margaret, made a 10,000-miles tour of the Union of South American of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland; and Southern and Norsia. The Royal party arrived at Cape Town on February 17 and returned ril 20, embarking in H.M.S. Vanguard for the voyage home on April 24. Preth celebrated her twenty-first birthday in Cape Town and in the evening, ast from Government House, spoke to the peoples of the Commonwealth. act of dedication made on that occasion is quoted by Sir Charles Petrie in these peeks later her betrothal to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N., was annot Queen had, as we have seen, long intended



In the border of this page are given portraits of Amhassadors to the Court of St. James's at



NAMING THE FLAGSHIP OF THE B.O.A.C.'S FLEET OF AVRO TUDOR I. ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND ON JANUARY 21, 1947: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



AFTER HER ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, BETHNAL GREEN, ON MAY 23, 1944: H.M. THE QUEEN.



. . . A PLEDGE OF MY DEVOTION AND DUTY": THE QUEEN ACCEPTING A BROOCH FROM THE LORD MAYOR AFTER RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY IN 1947.



A PLEASANTLY INFORMAL OCCASION: HER MAJESTY AT CHELTENHAM COLLEGE ON MARCH 16, 1951, SURROUNDED BY AN ESCORT OF PREFECTS, WHILE JUNIOR BOYS TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS.



WEARING THEIR GARTER ROBES AND WALKING IN PROCESSION TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, ON APRIL 23, 1948, FOR THEIR INSTALLATION: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE.



ACCEPTING FROM A CHOIRBOY THE KEY DESIGNED BY SIR GILBERT SCOTT WITH WHICH SHE OPENED THE MAIN DOOR OF THE LIVERPOOL ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL: THE QUEEN.

The immense variety of the public occasions at which the Queen has officiated throughout her life is indicated on this page. Whether the ceremony be surrounded with mediæval pomp, as in the case of the Garter Service, or with historic civic splendour as when her Majesty received the Freedom of the City of London at Guildhall; or if it be signalised

by a pleasant informality as when she visited Cheltenham College and was escorted round the buildings by the boys, her Majesty always bears herself with that graciousness, charm and dignity which is a characteristic of the members of our Royal House. The Queen and the Duke's visit to Liverpool took place in March, 1949.

King George VI. Queen Victoria was an old woman, and it was not to be expected that she would live much longer. The death of King Edward VII. was, it is true, relatively sudden, but, even so, sufficient time elapsed for the public to be prepared for the worst. In the case of King George V., he was sinking for several days before he died, and there was never any real hope that he would recover. By contrast, it was the tragic suddenness of the late King's death, just at the time when the man in the street believed that he was well on the way to recovery, that shocked, as well as moved, the public. What history will say of him remains to be seen, but of one thing there can surely be no doubt—he left the Monarchy a great deal stronger than he found it.

Queen Elizabeth II. has not only, as we have seen, received the most careful training for her present position, but in the difficult task which lies before her she can draw confidence from the success of the last four

generations of her ancestors. In replying to the toast of the Royal family at a public dinner so long ago as 1853 the Prince Consort said: "In the progress of the Royal family through life is reflected, as it were, the progress of the generation to which they belong, and out of the common sympathy felt for them arises an additional bond of union amongst the people themselves." It is just because her immediate predecessors did keep in touch with their contemporaries that they were able to fulfil the duties of their high office so admirably, and that the new Queen is enabled to make the most of the excellent education in Royalty that she has received.

The Monarchy which she has inherited provides that element of colour and romance for which mankind craves. The enormous crowds which flock every year to the Horse Guards for the Birthday Parade are proof of this. This great concourse of people does not come to see a display of armed might, and it is certainly not inspired by any spirit of jingoism. The

London public turns out in its tens of thousands to see a great British tradition worthily maintained. Forty years ago a ceremony along similar lines could have been seen in any of the larger European capitals, but to-day such pageantry is hardly even a memory except in London. The ordinary citizen looks on the Birthday Parade as a link with the past, and whatever his political opinions he rarely wants to break such links, nor is the plight of those nations which have done so any great encouragement to him to follow their example. "The councils to which Time is not called," wrote Sir Walter Raleigh, "Time will not ratify." In a mechanical and materialistic age the Birthday Parade is a reminder of what Time represents in the life of a nation, and it impresses upon the least imaginative the fact that English history did not begin vesterday.

least imaginative the fact that English history did not begin yesterday.

When all is said and done, the strength of the British Monarchy to-day is due to the widespread conviction that the occupant of the

Throne has "no axe to grind," and the Queen's father fortified this belief by his example. The Sovereign represents the interest of all, and it is his or her duty to make that interest prevail over the factions. With the best will in the world it is difficult for any elected ruler to feel that the people are his special care in the way that a King can feel it, and when a British Monarch refers to "my people," he or she is giving expression to a sentiment without which the nation must definitely be the poorer.

A further asset enjoyed by the Queen is that the Crown represents continuity, and there is no nation in the world that is so wedded to this principle as the English. Edmund Burke, himself an Irishman, well put it when he said, "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors," and of this national tradition a hereditary monarch is the outward and visible form. Queen Victoria,

for instance, owing to the accumulated experience of so many years, was able to exercise very considerable influence over her Ministers. In the latter part of her life she could quote from personal experience precedents relating to events that had occurred before some of them were even born, and this gave her an enormous advantage in her dealings with them.

When allowance has been made for all the changes that have taken place in the last 350 years, perhaps the rôle of the Crown was best described by that very experienced wearer of it, Elizabeth I., when she said, "To be a King and wear a crown is a thing more glorious to them that see it than it is pleasant to them that bear it. For myself, I was never so much enticed with the glorious name of King or regal authority of a Queen, as delighted that God made me His instrument to maintain His truth and glory, and to defend this kingdom from peril, dishonour, tyranny and oppression." There is, it will be observed, the same outlook in the public utter-



QUEEN ELIZABETH II. AS A GUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: HER MAJESTY WITH MR. TRUMAN AT BLAIR HOUSE, WASHINGTON, IN 1951, DURING AN INTERLUDE IN THE ROYAL TOUR OF CANADA.

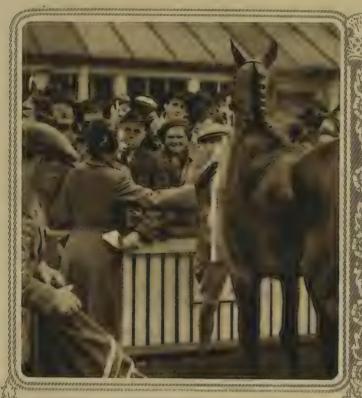
From October 8 to November 12, 1951, the then Princess Elizabeth, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, was engaged in a tour of Canada, during which the Royal party visited the United States. Her Royal Highness and the Duke of Edinburgh stayed at Blair House, Washington, from October 31 to November 2 as guests of the President. In addition to holding a reception at the British Embassy, Princess Elizabeth, as future Queen of Canada, entertained the President and Mrs. Truman at the Canadian Embassy at dinner on November 1.

ances of her namesake and successor, quoted earlier, and it is also clear that Queen Elizabeth II. regards her duties in the same light as her great predecessor.

Even before she came to the Throne she realised that the price of Royalty is an infinite attention to detail, and that Napoleon was only speaking the truth when he said that monarchs are always on the stage. The Queen must keep in touch with every aspect of her subjects' activities. During the course of a single day she will be expected to display at any rate a nodding acquaintance with a score of widely different problems, and to make intelligent conversation with men and women each of whom is an expert upon his or her special subject. Many of these people will never have spoken to her before, and will be unlikely ever to do so again; thus a momentary impression may last a lifetime, so that it is of the utmost importance that it should not be disappointing. At the same



In the border of this page are given portraits of Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's and their wives.



THE QUEEN AS A RACEHORSE OWNER: HER MAJESTY PATTING MONAVEEN AFTER HE HAD WON THE QUEEN ELIZABETH STEEPLECHASE AT HURST PARK ON DECEMBER 31, 1949.



THE QUEEN AT ASCOT IN 1952: HER MAJESTY, WHO IS VERY INTERESTED IN RACING, IN THE ROYAL BOX, WATCHING THE SPORT.



THE QUEEN TOASTED BY MR. CHURCHILL AT GUILDHALL: AN EPISODE AT THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LONDON TO WELCOME HER MAJESTY AND THE DUKE BACK FROM CANADA IN 1951.



THE QUEEN HEARING MR. CHURCHILL PROPOSE A VOTE OF THANKS: HER MAJESTY HAD JUST OPENED THE GRANGE FARM YOUTH CENTRE, ON JULY 12, 1951.



THE QUEEN AS A YACHTSWOMAN: HER MAJESTY IS SHOWN WITH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THEIR INTERNATIONAL DRAGON CLASS YACHT BLUEBOTTLE, ON AUGUST 3, 1949.



THE QUEEN AS A MOTORIST: HER MAJESTY "DRIVING"
A STATIC TRAINER CAR IN 1949, IN WHICH SHE GAVE
A DEMONSTRATION OF SKILL AND JUDGMENT.

State functions occupy much of the Queen's time; but sometimes she can enjoy outdoor pleasures. She is interested in steeplechasing and flat racing. At Ascot last year she went to the paddock between races to see the runners; and our photograph of her at Hurst Park in 1949, after *Monaveen* (owned jointly by her Majesty and the Queen Mother)

had won, shows her obvious pleasure. She is a motorist; and in 1949 she "drove" a static trainer car with skill and judgment when she visited the road safety training centre. At Cowes in 1949 she made her first trip in *Bluebottle*, the International Dragon class yacht owned by her Majesty and the Duke.



PURCHASED BY EDWARD VII. (WHEN PRINCE OF WALES) IN 1861: SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, NORFOLK, THE QUEEN'S GREAT SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, FAMOUS FOR ITS GARDENS AND FINE PARK.



WHERE MUCH OF HER MAJESTY'S CHILDHOOD WAS SPENT: ROYAL LODGE, WINDSOR, THE RESIDENCE WHICH HIS LATE MAJESTY, KING GEORGE VI., REGARDED WITH SPECIAL AFFECTION.



PURCHASED BY THE PRINCE CONSORT AND MUCH LOVED BY QUEEN VICTORIA:
BALMORAL CASTLE, DEESIDE, WHERE THE ROYAL FAMILY SPEND THEIR
SCOTTISH HOLIDAYS.



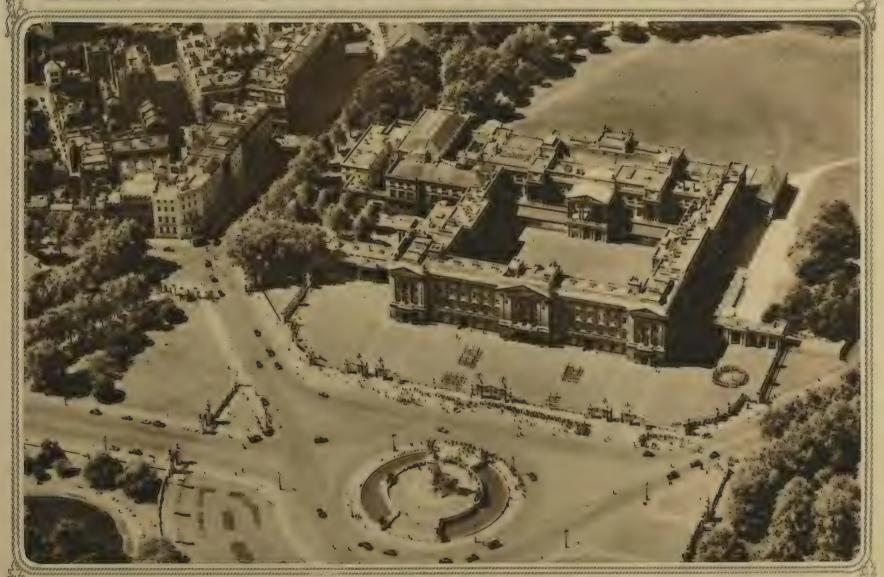
HER MAJESTY'S PALACE IN EDINBURGH, HER SCOTTISH CAPITAL: THE PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE, THE HISTORIC RESIDENCE WHERE MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS LIVED FOR SIX YEARS.

Her Majesty's splendid residences include at least three which are loved homes—Sandringham, her Norfolk sporting and agricultural estate; Balmoral, on Deeside, where the Royal family enjoy Scottish holidays; and Royal Lodge, Windsor. The last-named, a "grace and favour" house, was originally lent to George VI. by his father, George V.,

in 1931, when his late Majesty was Duke of York. He and his Duchess (now Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother) became extremely attached to it. The Palace of Holyroodhouse, chief Royal Palace in Scotland, where Mary Queen of Scots lived from 1561-67, was begun c. 1500 by James IV., but has suffered many alterations and restorations.



STILL PRESERVING THE FORM OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR'S FORTRESS: WINDSOR CASTLE, WITH (FOREGROUND) THE LOWER WARD, CONTAINING ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AND CLOISTERS; THE MIDDLE WARD (CENTRE), OCCUPIED BY THE ROUND TOWER OR KEEP; AND (R.) THE UPPER WARD, SURROUNDED BY THE ROYAL APARTMENTS.



THE SOVEREIGN'S LONDON RESIDENCE SINCE THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA: BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SHOWING THE EAST FRONT, IN THE CENTRE OF WHICH IS THE BALCONY ON WHICH THE ROYAL FAMILY APPEAR ON HISTORIC OCCASIONS. THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL IS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

The earliest existing portions of Windsor Castle, for hundreds of years the home of our Sovereigns, date from Henry II. Henry III. enlarged it, and Edward III. rebuilt the whole. The Curfew or Bell Tower (extreme left) is one of the most ancient portions. St. George's Chapel, Chapel of the Order of the Garter, was begun by Edward IV. in 1474.

Buckingham Palace, London residence of British Sovereigns since Queen Victoria, was purchased by George III. in 1762, and altered and remodelled for George IV. by Nash. In 1847 the east wing was erected by Blore, and the Palace converted into a quadrangle enclosing a courtyard. Sir Aston Webb in 1913 replaced the whole east façade by the present design.



THE QUEEN'S LAST VIEW OF HER FATHER: HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI. WAVING FAREWELL AS HIS ELDER DAUGHTER SET OUT FOR KENYA ON JANUARY 31 LAST YEAR.



LEAVING ON THE FIRST STAGE OF THEIR PROJECTED CEYLON AND AUSTRALASIAN TOUR: PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ENTERING THEIR AIRLINER.



IN MOURNING FOR HER BELOVED FATHER: THE QUEEN LEAVING THE AIRCRAFT IN WHICH SHE RETURNED FROM AFRICA ON FEBRUARY 7 LAST YEAR ON LEARNING OF KING GEORGE'S DEATH.





ROYAL GRACIOUSNESS AT A MOMENT OF DEEPEST SORROW: H.M. THE QUEEN TAKING LEAVE OF THE DEAN OF WINDSOR, BISHOP HAMILTON, REGISTRAR OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, AFTER THE FUNERAL SERVICE FOR KING GEORGE VI. AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.



HER MAJESTY—COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS: THE EQUESTRIAN EFFIGY OF THE QUEEN ON THE OBVERSE OF THE CORONATION FIVE-SHILLING PIECE.



"AS THE WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF A SAILOR ": QUEEN ELIZABETH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF LLOYD'S NEW BUILDING IN LIME STREET ON NOVEMBER 6, 1952.



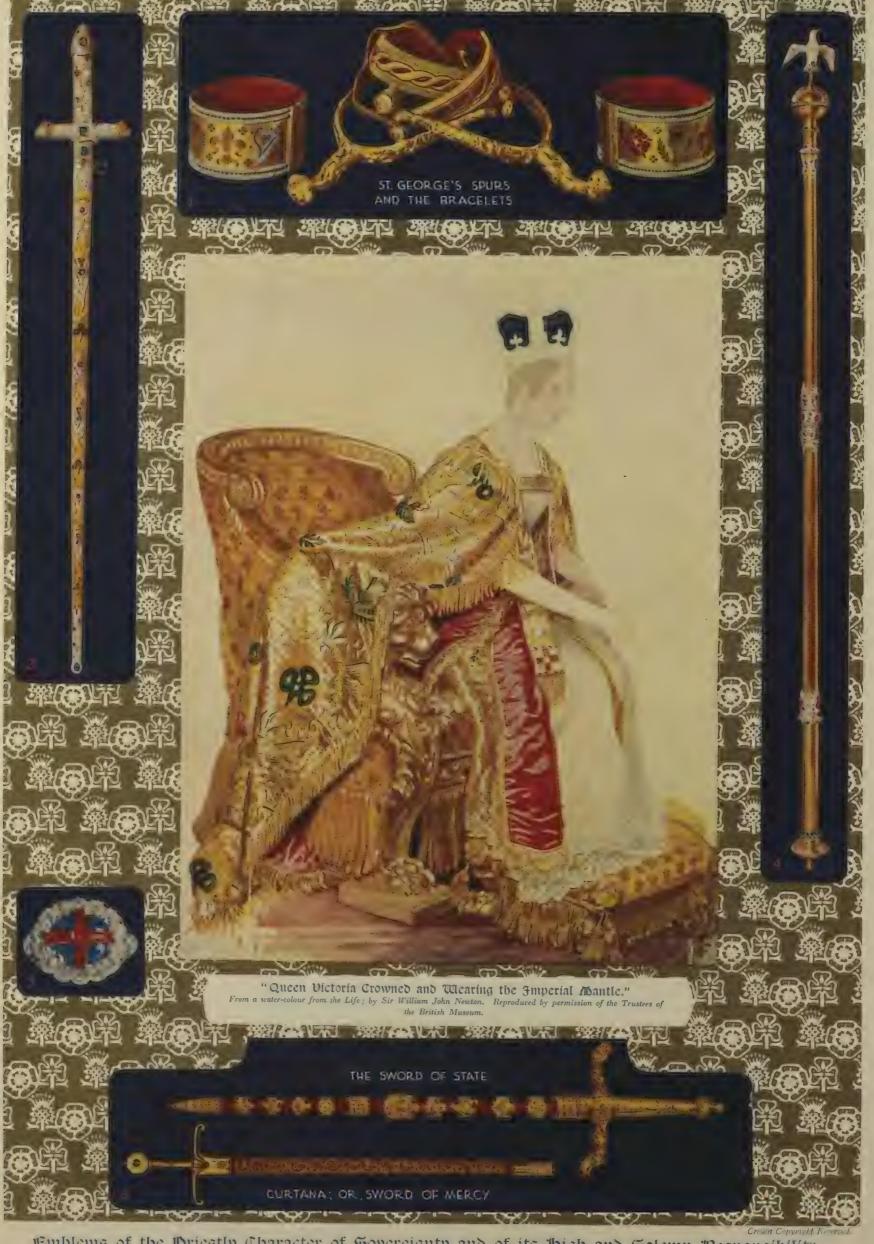
THE FIRST REIGNING QUEEN TO LEAD THE NATION'S MOURNING ON REMEMBRANCE DAY: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II. WITH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT THE CENOTAPH ON NOV. 9.



DEPUTISING FOR HER FATHER AT THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE ON JUNE 7, 1961: PRINCESS ELIZABETH, THEN COLONEL OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, RIDING TO THE HORSE GUARDS.

Queen Elizabeth's accession took place in the saddest circumstances. On January 31 last year his late Majesty King George VI. went to London Airport to say good-bye to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh on their departure for Kenya Colony, en route for their projected tour of Ceylon and Australasia. Bareheaded in the bitter wind, his late Majesty stood waving his last farewell as the Argonaut Atalanta took off. On February 6

the Commonwealth was shocked by the news that King George VI. had passed away. The young Queen Elizabeth II. arrived back in England on February 7, a sad homecoming which contrasted with her happy departure a few days previously. The State funeral of his late Majesty took place on February 15, and the nation's sympathy for the Royal family was expressed by the silent thousands who lined the route.



Emblems of the Priestly Character of Sovereignty and of its High and Solemn Responsibility: The Symbolic Imperial Mantle or Dalmatic, and part of the Regalia.



Symbols of Power and Glory and of Christian Faith:

St. Edward's Crown, The Imperial State Crown, The Sovereign's Orb and the Mead of the Royal Sceptre with Cross.



A NEW PAGE OF HISTORY TURNED WITH TRADITIONAL PAGEANTRY: QUEEN ELIZABETH II., ESCORTED BY HER CONSORT, THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WALKING IN STATE THROUGH THE ROYAL GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952, TO OPEN THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF HER REIGN.



WITH THE INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER GLITTERING ON HER DRESS, AND WEARING QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATE ROBE: THE QUEEN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER OPENING PARLIAMENT.



ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD ASSEMBLED TO EXPRESS THEIR AFFECTION: HER MAJESTY AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ON THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE BALCONY AFTER THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On November 4, 1952, Queen Elizabeth II. opened the first Parliament of her reign. She was conducted to the single throne on the dais of the House of Lords by the Duke of Edinburgh, and after reading the declaration of faith, she delivered her gracious Speech to both Houses in clear and well-modulated tones. The insignia of the Most

Noble Order of the Garter—the Star, the Collar and the George—glittered on her gold lace dress, and from her shoulders hung the crimson velvet robe worn by her great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, on State occasions. Being uncrowned, she wore a diadem of diamonds, not a crown.

Continued from page 52.]
time, it is essential that the Queen should on every possible occasion extract the maximum amount of information from those with whom she is brought in contact; and the task of doing this without appearing rude is indeed formidable. Fortunately, there is abundant evidence that by a combination of training and natural charm, Queen Elizabeth II. has already solved this particular problem.

We have seen that one of the first audiences which the Queen gave

was to the German Chancellor, and this emphasizes the importance of the international aspect of the Monarchy. Let it be said at once that in this connection personality counts for a great deal. Some people get on with foreigners better than others, and Kings and Queens are no

exception; but a woman always has a natural advantage in these matters, and that is why the country is exceptionally fortunate

It is here, too, that the Duke of Edinburgh can make a notable contribution. relations to-day are particularly close with the Scandinavian countries and with Greece, and the Duke is nearly related on his father's side to the Royal families of Greece, Denmark, and Norway, and on his mother's side to the King and Queen of Sweden. This gives him a privileged position in those countries, and through their rulers he can get, when necessary, into easy contact with their leading men much more rapidly than would otherwise be the Furthermore, owing to his cosmopolitan background he can naturally appreciate the foreign point of view in a way would otherwise be impossible, and he can thus interpret it to the Queen and her Ministers. For these reasons it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the fact that the Duke is not British by birth is in reality a tremendous asset.

Such are the circumstances in which Queen Elizabeth II. has come to the Throne; such are the assets which she enjoys; and such are some of the problems which she will be called upon to face. She has behind her the solid assurance that the Crown was never more

firmly established in the hearts of the people than it is to-day, and if ever she should feel disposed to question the fact she has only to recall the unparalleled demonstration of loyalty and affection which took place when her father died. She has indeed been fortunate in not having succeeded to the Throne in the very difficult conditions which marked his accession.

Then, again, both she and the nation can derive added encouragement from the fact that England has always been fortunate in her Queens, with the exception of poor Mary Tudor; indeed, the reigns of two of them marked the greatest periods in her history.

From the point of view of age, too, both she and her people have cause for congratulation. The Queen is of the generation that has grown up since the Second World War; she understands its outlook, and she is thus excellently placed to sympathise with its difficulties. Indeed, she may even have the opportunity of explaining them from time to time to her Ministers, most of whom will in the nature of things be her seniors for many years to come. In this connection sight must not be lost of the fact that always having been brought up, at any rate since her early childhood, as heir to the Throne, she has always been accustomed to hear the outstanding problems of the day discussed at a very high level, and it is a great advantage to her that from the beginning of her reign this

should be the case. thus far less to learn than had her father in similar circumstances.

Not that the immediate future either for the Queen or for anybody else is going to be roses, roses all the way. already been shown how the Monarchy is an essential part of the machinery of government, and one of the major responsibilities of the Sovereign is to see that this machinery functions properly. Already there are signs that in several respects it is not standing up any too well to the strain put upon it by the intensification of warfare, and in view of what happened during the constitutional crisis of 1909-14 it will be surprising if the Queen does not find this particular responsibility a grave one.

In another field, the social, she will be able to do a great deal to set the pattern of the national life. For the last eight years the nation has been trying, without much success, to settle down after the upheaval of a second universal war in one generation. King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth, as has been said, set it an example and gave it a lead, and their daughter will be able to carry on their work in what we all hope will be happier conditions. The Throne of Britain incarnates a national tradition, that of the family, which is bedded deep in British life and history; as

WITH THE FUTURE QUEEN ELIZABETH II. TAKING HER PLACE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORIC CEREMONIAL; THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT BY THE LATE KING GEORGE VI. ON OCTOBER 21, 1947; SHOWING PRINCESS ELIZABETH SEATED ON A CRIMSON AND GILDED CHAIR ON HIS MAJESTY'S RIGHT.

Princess Elizabeth took her place for the first time in the historic ceremonial of iament on October 21, 1947. Our special artist, Captain Bryan de Grineau, has his late Majesty seated, and in naval uniform, reading the Speech; on his left right, on a crimson and gilded chair, the Princess, making her first official attendan

in the case of Queen Victoria, this tradition will be immeasurably strengthened by the spectacle of a Queen who is at once a loving wife and a devoted mother.

Finally, in the long course of the country's annals it would not be easy to find another case of such trust and confidence between Sovereign and people as so manifestly exist at the present time, and this is a happy augury for the future. Unity is the crying need of the hour in a world torn by strife, and the union between Queen Elizabeth II. and those over whom she reigns is an example which one hopes will be widely followed, both at home and abroad.





Princess Anne-Youngest Member of the Bouse of Mindsor-Mobo Stands Second in Succession to the Throne.

The youngest member of the House of Windsor is her Royal Highness Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, daughter of H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who was born on August 15, 1950, at Clarence House, London. The photographs on this page show the little Princess, aged two, breaking from a smile into the happy laugh

that has already endeared her to many millions of people at home and abroad. She has inherited the lovely colouring of her mother and grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Since the Queen's accession, when her daughter was just under eighteen months old, Princess Anne has stood second in line of succession to the Throne.

CORONATION NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEW



## CONSORT OF OUR QUEEN: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

By JAMES LAVER

IKE H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh can trace his descent through the long line of English and Scottish kings. The blood of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, the Stuarts and the Hanoverians runs through his veins. His

ancestors include not only such picturesque figures in our national history as Danish Canute and Saxon Harold, but other forbears whom he shares with his Royal spouse: Edward I., Henry IV., Henry VII., Mary, Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, "Winter Queen of Bohemia," George III. and Queen Victoria. It is indeed at Queen Victoria that the lines

divide, for while H.M. the Queen is descended through the male line, H.R.H. the Duke is descended through the female line. Queen Victoria's daughter, the Princess Alice, married the Grand Duke of Hesse. Their daughter, the Princess Victoria, married Prince Louis of Battenberg, and their daughter, the Princess Alice of Battenberg, sister of Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma, married Prince Andrew of Greece.

Their son Philip was born, a Prince of the Royal House of Greece and Denmark, on June 10, 1921, in a house called Mon Repos in the little island of Corfu, off the coast of Hellas. He was the fifth child but the first son, and it is almost proverbial that a boy in such a situation tends to be spoiled. But proverbs often lie, and this particular proverb in this particular case is almost ludicrously inapplicable. Prince Philip's capacity for not being spoiled is, and has always been, one of his most

striking characteristics.

He was still little more than a baby-a fat, round-faced jolly baby with startlingly fair hair-when his father, Prince Andrew left Greece in consequence of political troubles there and set up house at St. Cloud, near Paris. He attended a school there, where most of the pupils were young Americans, but a few were British, and when he had arrived at the age for going to a preparatory school, his parents sent him to England, to Tabor's, the well-known school at Cheam.

It was intended that he should pass from there to a school in Germany and spend a year there before entering a public school in England. The German school was run on the most modern lines by a schoolmaster of genius, Kurt Hahn, but his methods and ideals did not commend themselves to Hitler, and he decided to transfer both himself and his school to Britain. Gordonstoun, in Scotland, was the place chosen for the new establishment, and here Prince Philip spent his schooldays. He was head of the school when he left.

He was indeed fortunate to have had the advantage of teachers imbued not only with a strong sense of tradition but with an acute awareness of the changing world. He had another advantage of the greatest importance.

The education of those who are afterwards to ascend the Throne or to become the Consort of a reigning Sovereign presents peculiar difficulties. It is almost impossible to bring them up as ordinary boys, able to mix with their fellows without restraint. How much happier Edward VII. would have been in his youth if it had been thought possible to allow him to do so. But young Philip of Greece was not, in his boyhood, the heir to any inevitable high position, and so, in spite of his Royal blood, was able to take part in the comradeship, and even in the rough - and - tumble of ordinary school life. This may

> his capacity for getting on with people and talking with them naturally as man to man.
>
> When the time came for him to choose a career, it was perhaps inevitable that he should choose the Navy. The sea,

indeed, was in his blood. His remote ancestors sailed in their longships for England, and on both the English and the Danish side he had a long national tradition of seamanship. Among his nearer forbears, his grandfather had been one of the most dis-

tinguished sailors in the history of the British Navy.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, although born at Graz, in Austria, settled in England as a boy and, having become naturalised as a British subject, entered the Royal Navy as a cadet. This was in 1868. Some fourteen years later he served as a lieutenant in the Egyptian War and took part in the bombardment of Alexandria. Prince Louis, however, was not only a "fighting sailor" but a man to whom the Navy was his life. As an enthusiastic supporter of what was known as the "blue-water school," he became an expert in every aspect of naval strategy and tactics. He owed his appointment as Director of Naval Intelligence entirely to his own merits, and his selection as Second-in-Command of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean was universally approved by those who had its efficiency

The outbreak of war in 1914 found him

First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and it was owing to his presence of mind and resolute action that the British Fleet was not dispersed after the summer manœuvres but was retained in readiness for the outbreak of the conflict. However, it seemed to many that in a war with Germany Prince Louis of Battenberg should not be allowed to retain command of the Navy, in spite of his lifelong devotion to British interests. It has been well said that his resignation was the final act of patriotism in a long and distinguished naval career. But if he was unable to fulfil his lifelong ambition of leading the British Fleet into action he had the satisfaction of

knowing that its efficiency and final victory were largely his work.

If this was not enough, young Prince Philip had also the example of his uncle, Lord Louis Mountbatten, to inspire him. Lord Louis, later



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A LITTLE BOY SOME FOURTEEN MONTHS
OLD: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IN 1922, THE FIFTH CHILD AND FIRST SON OF
PRINCE AND PRINCESS ANDREW OF GREECE.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was born on June 10, 1921, on the island of Corfu. He is
descended from Queen Victoria through the female line, and his mother, Princess Andrew
of Greece, is a sister of Admiral Lord Mountbatten. The Duke of Edinburgh was
educated in France, England and Scotland, and in May, 1939, entered Dartmouth, where
he won the King's Dirk and another prize as the best all-round cadet of his term. In
1940 he was posted to the hattlaship Ramillies as a midshipman.





The Scottish Regalia proper, or "Honours of Scotland," consist of the Crown, personal emblem of the Sovereign; the Sceptre, emblem of Royal power; and the Sword, signifying justice and the right of peace and war. With the Regalia proper are associated a rod known as the Lord High Treasurer's Mace (extreme left). It is of silver-gilt surmounted by a rock crystal, and was found with the Crown Jewels in an oak chest in the Crown Room, Edinburgh Castle, in 1818. The other objects preserved in the Crown Room, Edinburgh Castle, with the Scottish Regalia were bequeathed to George III. by Henry, Cardinal of York. These consist of the Collar and George of the Order of the Garter, the George of gold enamelled in colours, the obverse set with diamonds; the Jewel of St. Andrew of the Order of the Thistle, the Saint's figure set with diamonds, and on the obverse, a miniature of Princess Clementina Sobieski, wife of Prince James

Edward Stewart and mother of Prince Charles Edward and the Cardinal of York, grandsons of James VII, of Scotland (II, of England); and a ring traditionally, but without evidence, called Charles I.'s Coronation Ring. The Crown is made at least partly of Scotlish gold, and is set with gems, and Scotlish and Oriental pearls. It was remodelled by James V. in 1540, but may date from a more remote period. The Sceptre was originally presented by Pope Alexander VI. to James IV. in 1494, but was remodelled by James V. The head bears figures of the Virgin, St. James and St. Andrew flanked by dolphins, surmounted by a rock crystal globe, above which is a smaller globe and a pearl finial. The Sword of State, presented by Pope Julius II. to James IV. in 1507, has a scabbard covered with velvet and decorated with silver and enamel. The Sword Belt, a woven lace belt with a silver-gilt clasp, bears the arms of Pope Julius II.

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OUT ON THE BOBSTAY: A YOUTHFUL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WHOSE LOVE OF THE SEA WAS MANIFEST AT AN EARLY AGE.

WHERE THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WAS AT SCHOOL FROM 1930-33: CHEAM SCHOOL, SURREY, SHOWING (LEFT) THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND CHAPEL FROM THE GARDEN, AND (RIGHT) THE FRONT ENTRANCE FROM THE DRIVE.



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SCOTLAND JUST BEFORE THE WAR: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, THEN PRINCE PHILIP OF GREECE, READING A BOOK IN A BOAT.



AS A SHAKESPEAREAN ACTOR: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ATTIRED AS DONALBAIN IN A PRODUCTION OF "MACBETH" AT GORDONSTOUN.



TAKING THE HIGH JUMP AT THE SCHOOL SPORTS: A FINE ACTION PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WHEN HE WAS A PUPIL AT GORDONSTOUN SCHOOL, NEAR ELGIN, IN SCOTLAND.



TAKING PART IN A NATIVITY PLAY PERFORMED BY THE BOYS OF GORDONSTOUN SCHOOL: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (LEFT) AS ONE OF THE THREE KINGS BRINGS A GIFT TO THE CRIB.

Born on June 10, 1921, on the Mediterranean Island of Corfu, Prince Philip, as he then was, came to England at an early age. He went to one of the oldest preparatory schools in England, Cheam School, which was then in Surrey, but in 1934, the year after Prince Philip left, moved to Headley, in Hampshire. Throughout his schooldays he excelled at

games, and when he was a pupil at Mr. Kurt Hahn's School at Gordonstoun, near Elgin, in Morayshire, he was captain of the cricket and hockey and head of the school. It was on the rugged Scottish coast that he acquired a wealth of sea lore which doubtless helped him during his early years in the Royal Navy.



AT THE TILLER OF THE DRAGON CLASS YACHT BLUEBOTTLE ON THE SOLENT: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH YACHT-RACING IN 1948.



SAILING THE DRAGON CLASS YACHT PRESENTED BY THE ISLAND SAILING CLUB (I.O.W.) AS A WEDDING GIFT: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



PUTTING UP THE BEST INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE IN THE JAVELIN EVENT: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN MALTA IN 1950.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A POLO PLAYER: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IN AUGUST 1950, WHEN HE PLAYED AT HENLEY FOR THE ROYAL NAVY TEAM.



CLEAN BOWLED: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT A GARDEN PARTY IN AID OF THE NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION, 1949.



TAKING PART IN ATHLETIC EVENTS AT THE OUTWARD-BOUND SCHOOL AT ABERDOVEY DURING AN INFORMAL VISIT IN JULY, 1949: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH HURLING THE JAVELIN.



BOWLING AT THE NETS: LIEUTENANT MOUNT-BATTEN (THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH) AT THE R.N. PETTY OFFICERS' SCHOOL, CORSHAM, IN 1947.

From boyhood the Duke of Edinburgh has been a proficient games player. He was a member of the football and cricket teams at his preparatory school, and at Gordonstoun he became captain of cricket and hockey and was able to develop his natural aptitude for the sea by sailing in the Moray Firth. In his later life the Duke has become interested in polo-playing and shooting, but his continued interest in the National Playing Fields Association

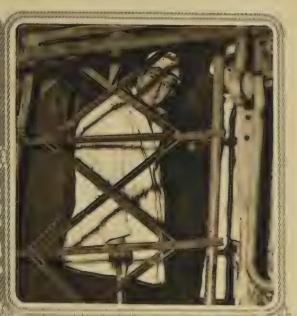
and his acceptance of the Presidency of the M.C.C. in 1949 indicate that the national game is his favourite. His Royal Highness has also shown great interest in the sailing qualities of the Dragon class yacht *Bluebottle*, which was presented to their Royal Highnesses on the occasion of their wedding by the Island Sailing Club (I.O.W.). In 1950 his Royal Highness competed in the javelin event at an athletic meeting held at Valletta.



RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF BELFAST IN MAY, 1949, WHEN HE ACCOMPANIED THE QUEEN ON A VISIT TO NORTHERN IRELAND; H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



WEARING HIS ROBES AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ADDRESSING STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY AT SWANSEA IN MAY, 1852.



GOING DOWN A COAL-MINE, WEARING A MINER'S SAFETY HELMET: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH DURING HIS VISIT TO LANCASHIRE COAL-FIELDS IN APRIL, 1952.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN JUNE, 1948, AT GUILDHALL, FROM THE THEN LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, SIR FREDERICK WELLS. THE QUEEN IS SEATED IN THE FOREGROUND, TO THE RIGHT.



DELIVERING A LECTURE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS: THE DUKE, THEN LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, R.N., IN JULY, 1947, IN H.M.S. ROYAL ARTHUR, A NAVAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT IN WILTSHIRE.



LISTENING INTENTLY TO A LECTURE: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH, WHERE HE ATTENDED A STAFF COURSE IN 1948.

The Duke of Edinburgh, a natural leader, possesses a gift for teaching; and he is also avid in acquiring knowledge. At the end of the war he was appointed to a Royal Naval Petty Officers' training centre at Pwllheli, and later to a similar establishment, H.M.S. Royal Arthur, at Corsham, Wilts. In 1948 he attended a Staff Course at the Royal Naval College,

Greenwich. He has given many striking speeches, including that to university students at Swansea; and his presidential address to inaugurate the 113th meeting of the British Association, in 1951. He is interested in science and industry; and when, in April, 1952, he visited Lancashire coal-fields, he characteristically examined their every aspect.



Continued from page 60.]

to be known as Earl Mountbatten of Burma, had already seen active service in the First World War, both in capital ships and submarines, before his nephew was born. His grandfather Prince Philip only knew by repute, but his uncle, an active naval officer steadily advancing in the Service, must have been often in his thoughts. His mind was soon made up. He too would go to Dartmouth; he too would become an officer in the British Navy.

To Dartmouth accordingly he went, being entered as a naval cadet in 1939. At the Royal Naval College, distinguished connections play no

part at all in deciding the relative merits of the cadets. Nevertheless, Prince Philip threw himself with such energy and capacity into the strenuous life of the place that he won the coveted King's Dirk as the best cadet of the term and the Eardley-Howard-Crocket Prize as the best cadet of the year. An all-rounder he certainly was, excelling in everything he undertook, capable and self-reliant, modest and reserved without being in the least shy or awkward, and (as if the gods wished to overwhelm with their bounty) blessed with a handsome face, a splendid physique and excellent health.

Even if there had been no war he would have passed into the Navy, but in the dark days of Hitler's triumph there could be no question of any other career. Leaving Dartmouth in 1940, he went to Australia as a midshipman, in the battleship Ramillies. Later he served in the cruisers Kent and Shropshire, and in the battleship Valiant saw active service in the Mediterranean. At the age of twenty-one he was, in Wallace, the youngest destroyer First Lieutenant afloat. He fought in the Battle of Cape Matapan, and was mentioned in dispatches. He served with the East Coast convoys, and in 1945, transferring to the destroyer Whelp, he joined the Pacific Fleet. One has only to look

at a photograph of him at this stage of his career, with his keen eye and humorous mouth—yes, and his beard! (for like many other young naval officers in small ships he grew a beard while serving affoat) to understand the confidence and trust he inspired wherever he went.

In 1944 his father, Prince Andrew of Greece, died, and Prince Philip formally renounced all claims to the Greek throne. He became a naturalised British subject in February, 1947, and automatically abandoned his foreign titles. Henceforward he was no longer Prince Philip but Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, until it pleased H.M. the

King to create him Duke of Edinburgh on the eve of his wedding. Royal marriages are not often made in Heaven, but as the late Ian Hay remarked, in his vivid and touching record of the scene in Westminster Abbey: "This was to be no marriage of political convenience, arranged for reasons of State to link two dynasties, or cement an alliance; it was a genuine love-match between two attractive young people who frankly adored one another and made no secret of their happiness. That in itself was sufficient to stir the hearts of a deeply-sentimental nation such as ours. And best of all, they were to be married in the Abbey,

not in the semi-privacy of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, or St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and that made it a public event and brought everybody into the picture."

It would have been a severe test of the character of any young man not schooled by years of healthy discipline, this sudden transformation of life, this transition from the honourable, indeed, and even distinguished career which was open to him as a serving naval officer and the new existence which was now to be his. The engagement of the Heiress-Presumptive to the Throne and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten was announced on July 10, 1947, in a special Court Circular which recorded that H.M. the King had gladly given his consent to their union. The happy pair were photographed together at Buckingham Palace, the Princess wearing her engagement ring. Then she departed with her parents for the dedication of the Battle of Britain Chapel in Westminster Abbey. Lieutenant Mountbatten was not yet involved in the round of duties which is the daily lot of Royal persons.

They were married at Westminster Abbey on November 20, at 11.30 in the morning. The weather was grey and autumnal as the Princess Elizabeth set out from Buckingham Palace in the Irish State Coach, her father, in naval uniform, by her side, and a Sovereign's

Escort of Household Cavalry riding before and behind. Earlier, H.M. the Queen and the Princess Margaret had driven to the Abbey in the Glass Coach, followed, in less spectacular carriages, by the King of Norway, the King of Rumania, the Queen of the Hellenes and the King and Queen of Denmark. The bridegroom drove quite simply to the Abbey in a car escorted by a couple of police motor-cyclists.

In the Abbey itself there was the same contrast. The bride, on the arm of the King, entered by the great West Door, the bells of neighbouring St. Margaret's pealing out in her honour and a fanfare of trumpets



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WHEN FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE DESTROYER WHELP, WITH WHOM HE JOINED THE PACIFIC FLEET AND SAW THE JAPANESE SURRENDER IN TOKYO BAY: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH "A FLOURISHING GOLDEN BEARD"—A CONCESSION TO THE EXIGENCIES OF LIFE ABOARD A DESTROYER IN WARTIME.





Most Ancient of the Orders of Knighthood which add Splendour to the Pageantry of the Coronation: The Insignia of the Most Moble Order of the Garter (Constituted by Edward 111. in 1348)—The Collar, With the George Appended; The Garter; The Star; and the Lesser George on a Blue Ribbon.



sounding from high up over St. Edward the Confessor's Chapel behind the Altar. After her reception by the Dean, her procession moved forward, headed by the choir singing "Praise, My Soul, the King of Heaven." Soon the whole length of the great church was ablaze with colour, the Dean in a vestment of cloth of gold, the Canons in green and gold, the Lay Vicars in scarlet and white, the Children of the Chapels Royal in gold and red. The Duke of Edinburgh entered by an inconspicuous door in the South Transept, near Poets' Corner, and took his place beside his bride on the steps of the Sacrarium.

During the ceremony, which was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, his thoughts must have been too much engaged for him to be more than vaguely conscious of the splendour surrounding him. But when the rites were over and the register had been duly signed, and he appeared again with his bride to walk beside her down the whole length of the Abbey, it may well have seemed to him that he was stepping into

a different world. Indeed The organ he was, broke into the opening strains of Mendelssohn's triumphant "Wedding March," the trumpets rang out and, as the newly - married pair emerged from the West Door, the waiting crowds outside sent up a roar of welcome. Henceforward he knew he was part of the history of England.

But what part? His was a position almost unique in our annals. The only comparable case was that of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who married the illfated Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Prince Regent, and she was not yet Heiress-Presumptive, being, in her father's lifetime, only second in succession to the Throne. We have had in our history five reigning Queens, but one, Elizabeth I., never married; two, Mary Tudor and Victoria, married when they were already Queens, and the other two, like Princess

Charlotte, married before their father became King. Their consorts were of varying character and merit. Mary Tudor's husband was himself a king, and a king of a potentially hostile State. Mary II. was joined in equal state with William III. Queen Anne was married to a nonentity, and Queen Victoria's consort was (as the world is beginning to recognise) a great man. What would be history's verdict on the husband of the Princess Elizabeth, some day to be Queen?

For the moment, however, such speculation was rightly put aside. The young Duke and Duchess went away for their honeymoon like any other couple, and for a brief spell (too brief and perhaps the last) they were allowed to be simply human beings, man and wife. part of their holiday was spent at Broadlands, in Hampshire, the house belonging to the Earl and Countess Mountbatten, a typical Georgian

mansion, once the home of Lord Palmerston. One might call it the typical English country house built in the Palladian style in 1767, and with grounds laid out, "in the English manner," by "Capability" Brown.

The second half of the honeymoon was, by a happy symbolism, spent in a typical Scottish house, the house of an Aberdeenshire laird, built in This simple Scottish home was bought by Queen Victoria for the future King Edward VII., and was given to his late Majesty after his marriage. The Duke and Duchess of York, as they then were, spent many holidays there; it was indeed the holiday home of the Princess Elizabeth's childhood, and there still stood in the garden the "Wendy House" given to the two young Princesses twelve years before. What kind and happy forethought went to making these arrangements, and how much they must have contributed to the happiness of the young couple! There were one or two charming snapshots of them walking in woods, but the Press respected their desire for privacy and left them in peace.

If there was any touch of regret in the Duke's mind it was because he saw that, sooner or later, he would be compelled to abandon the career as a serving naval officer on which he had set his heart. After his engagement he had gone back to his duties in H.M.S. Roval Arthur, that is to say the Petty Officers' Training School at Corsham, where he was a lecturer. Later, after his marriage, he served at Malta, where the Princess went out to visit him. But he must have realised that the duties of his exalted station would make such a life impossible. In October, 1948, he was placed on half-pay.

o'clock in the evening, the crowds waiting outheard the welcome news of rejoicing swept over the country. The traditional 41-gun salute sounded over London:

On November 14,

1948; soon after nine side Buckingham Palace that the Princess Elizabeth had been safely delivered of a son. A great surge

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S FIRST NAVAL COMMAND: A VIEW OF THE 1430-TON FRIGATE *MAGPIE*, TO WHICH HE WAS APPOINTED IN AUGUST, 1950, FOLLOWING HIS PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER. HE WAS APPOINTED IN AUGUST, 1950, FOLLOWING HIS PROMOTION TO THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER,
On the eve of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage to Princess Elizabeth in 1947 the late King George VI. stressed his prospective
son-in-law's connection with the sea by creating him Baron Greenwich, of Greenwich in the County of London. The Duke had
been serving as an instructor at the R.N. Petty Officers' School at Corsham, but after his marriage he was appointed to temporary
duty in the Admiralty with the Director of Operations, and later to a staff course at Greenwich. In October, 1949, his Royal
Highness returned to the sea as First Lieutenant of the destroyer Chequers, stationed at Malta. In July of the following year the
Duke of Edinburgh was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, having completed eight years as a lieutenant, and in
August received his first naval command, the frigate Magpie, then stationed in the Mediterranean. The Duke of Edinburgh
served during the war in battleships, cruisers and destroyers, and was mentioned in dispatches. His Royal Highness was
appointed Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, and Marshal of the Royal Air Force on January 15 this year. the fountains in Trafalgar Square were illuminated: "blue for a boy."

There was only one cloud upon the happiness of the Royal family and the nation: the deterioration in the health of H.M. the King. The operation which he bravely underwent brought a temporary improvement, but it became obvious that the endless round of ceremonial duties which he had carried out for so long with such exemplary devotion was now beyond his powers. The Princess's natural desire was to be, for a few years, just the young wife and mother. Her second child, the Princess Anne, was born on August 15, 1950, and soon afterwards she began to assume an ever-heavier burden of public affairs. Fortunately, her husband was beside her to help her to bear it.

In the autumn of 1952, leaving their young family behind them, they set off for Canada. It was an enjoyable but strenuous tour from coast



In the border of this page are given portraits of important personages who take part in the Coronation ceremony; and Comm



Continued from page 65.

to coast of that great Dominion, and everywhere they went they were received with demonstrations of loyal affection. They made, indeed, a handsome pair, whether taking the central place on formal occasions, or greeting Indian chiefs, or square-dancing in plaid shirts. They paid a visit to Washington, and when they returned to England they returned as conquerors—conquerors of hearts.

The fatigues inseparable from such a journey might have seemed to have earned them a long rest; but preparations were already afoot for another tour, this time to Australia and Ceylon. After little more than two months they were off again. They left London Airport on January 31, 1952, to fly to Nairobi. H.M. the King was well enough to be present

at the airport to bid them au revoir-an au revoir which turned out to be a "goodbye." They arrived safely and, after the first ceremonial reception, enjoyed a short holiday exploring the country. In Nairobi National Park the Princess was able to photograph a lion with its kill, and later a herd of elephants. On February 3 the Royal couple drove to Royal Lodge, Sagana, the hunting-box near Nyeri which had been presented to them by Kenya Colony as a wedding gift. On February 5 they visited "Treetops Hotel," an observation-post from which it was possible to watch wild animals coming to a water-hole.

Early next morning, February 6, H.M. the King died in his sleep, at Sandringham. The news reached Nairobi, so far away, in early afternoon by local time, and it fell to the Duke of Edinburgh to break the news to the Princess that her father was dead and that she was now Queen. What passed between them in those first painful moments is his secret, and hers. That she was not entirely crushed by her sorrow for a beloved father and a feeling of the immense weight of the burden that had suddenly fallen upon her was due, in large measure, no doubt, to his support,

sympathy, and love. The homecoming was sad indeed. The 'plane bearing them back to England touched down at the airport from which, in very different mood, they had so recently departed, at 4.30 p.m. the following day.

As soon as the aircraft landed the Duke of Gloucester went aboard, and a few moments later the Queen appeared in the doorway. Pale and almost fragile she looked in her mourning; a mere girl suddenly called upon to wear the Crown. The scene, different as it was in many ways from the well-known picture of the young Queen Victoria

receiving the news of her Accession, caught at the heart-strings in somewhat the same fashion. Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee and a small group of Ministers and officials were waiting to receive her. She paused for a moment and then, followed by her husband, quickly descended the steps.

A new life began for her the moment that her foot touched English soil, and a new life for the Duke of Edinburgh also. Keeping modestly in the background, he was her stay in the difficult days that followed. Private persons can hide their grief; a Queen must be on view however heavy her heart. How well she bore herself! It is only the insincere who need fear the camera, and every picture

taken, reproduced and multiplied in the newspapers, showed the same touching combination of daughterly grief and Queenly dignity.

As for the Duke, those who saw him in the funeral procession, marching abreast with the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor and the young Duke of Kent, must have felt—one would say reassured, if reassured were not altogether too feeble a word—confident in his power to help his young wife to fulfil her great destiny.

It is not an easy task to be the consort of a reigning Queen, no light burden for any young man to assume. But the Duke of Edinburgh is not "any young man." His ancestry, his birth, his training have provided him with so happy a combination of qualities that his complete mastery of his situation hardly causes surprise. How fortunate, so far, has been his destiny and how completely he has failed to be spoiled by it. He is happily married in a simple and human sense, for the young Queen, since her Accession, has opened like a flower, and seems to become more beautiful every day. He is the father of two sturdy youngsters, one of them destined, if God will, to take his place in

CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE CORONATION COMMISSION: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, THE EARL MARSHAL.

The first meeting of the Coronation Commission was held at St. James's Palace, London, on May 5, 1952. It had been announced on April 28 that the Queen had approved the appointment of the Commission, consisting of thirty-six representatives of this country, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon, in addition to the chairman and deputy chairman.

the long line of English kings. He is no dummy, going through official routine like an automaton, but a young man with a keen grasp of affairs and an eager interest in everything that comes his way.

The British Monarchy has survived many tempests; to-day its place in the hearts of millions all over the world is more secure than it has ever been before. In the troubled times in which we live it is a heartening thought that we have on the Throne a Queen like Elizabeth II., and that she has by her side a man like the Duke of Edinburgh.



In the border of this page we give portraits of Dukes and Duchesses, representatives of the highest degree of the Peerage.



THE THIRD DUKE OF ABERCORN.



THE DUCHESS OF ABERCORN.



DUKE OF WELLINGTON.



THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY (eighth of Buccleuch, tenth of Queensberry).



THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.



THE TWELFTH



THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.



THE NINTH DUKE OF ATHOLL



THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.
(Widow of the eighth Duke.)



THE SEVENTEENTH DUKE OF SOMERSET.



THE DUCHESS OF SOMERSET



THE SEVENTH



THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.



DUKE OF MONTROSE.



THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.



THE TWELFTH



BEDFORD.



THE ELEVENTH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.



THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE



THE TENTH
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.



THE TENTH DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.





THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.



THE NINTH DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Continued.
England, some of Scotland, some of Ireland, some of Great Britain, and others of the United Kingdom. Photographs of almost all the holders of these dukedoms
[Continued right.]



THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.



THE SECOND DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

continued.] appear on this page or elsewhere in this issue, and of the wives of many. The ninth Duke of Atholl is unmarried, and we give a photograph of the widow of the eighth Duke.



Thappy in Ther People's Joy and

ther Husband's Love.

Ber Majesty Elizabeth II. driving to ber tirst State opening of Parliament on Hovember 4, 1952.



